

Polls Show Gandhi's Party Heading For Major Gains in Indian Election

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — With India's election scheduled to begin Monday, indications are that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party will win a landslide victory at the polls and a commanding majority in Parliament.

Two opinion polls published this week show his party running strongly almost everywhere. One poll predicted that the party would win the two-thirds majority it gained five years ago with Indira Gandhi at its head.

"We are seeing the same signal all over the country," said Aaron Fure, the editor of the biweekly magazine India Today, whose poll showed Congress (I) winning 366 seats in the Lok Sabha, or lower house of Parliament, compared with 353 in 1980.

"As you move closer to election," said Rajiv Kothari, a political scientist, "something begins to give way, and the current begins to flow in one direction. I believe that is what is happening now."

Even the chemical disaster in Bhopal is not expected to slow that tide. Bashiruddin Ahmed, a political scientist, said that Arjun Singh, the chief minister of Madhya Pradesh, who is regarded as one of the Congress (I) Party's more effective state leaders, has seen to it that the accident is unlikely to have any appreciable political effect.

The India Today poll, in which 11,297 voters in 35 constituencies in 13 states were interviewed between Dec. 7 and 14, indicates that Mr. Gandhi's party will win 53 to 55 percent of the popular vote, well



Rajiv Gandhi

above its previous high of 47 percent in 1957.

The magazine, holding out the prospect of a "Rajiv whirlwind," said:

"Rajiv Gandhi is going to win this election, and he is going to do so with a majority bigger than his mother or grandfather ever achieved."

Mr. Gandhi's grandfather was Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Kothari and others doubt that prospect, but it is generally believed that Congress (I) will win at least 300 seats, and possibly close to 350, of the 511 to be filled. Voting in most states is Monday. In some, it will be Thursday or Friday.

Another poll, conducted for the

Illustrated Weekly of India in late November and published this week, indicated that 77 percent of voters in the Hindi-speaking heartland of northern India would vote for Congress (I).

The same poll showed 57 percent of the vote in major cities going to the Congress (I), and 54 percent in southern India, where N.T. Rama Rao, the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, has led anti-Congress (I) revolts.

The Illustrated Weekly's poll showed wide approval of Mr. Gandhi's appointment as prime minister and of his handling of the riots that swept India after his mother was assassinated.

According to the poll, 74 percent of voters in the Hindi heartland, 70 percent in major cities and 53 percent in southern India thought Mr. Gandhi would make a good prime minister.

India Today's poll showed the Gandhi party running strongly in the Hindi heartland; around Bombay, where the opposition has been strong; in the south, where Congress (I) has been bloodied by strong regional parties in recent years; and in the east, despite the likelihood that a Communist-dominated coalition will continue to command a majority in Calcutta and West Bengal.

The survey by India Today also showed Congress (I) commanding a majority in both city and country, among both men and women, among all age groups and among all religions except Sikhs, who have been alienated by the government's invasion in June of the Golden Temple, their holy shrine.

Big Turnout, Vote of 98% Is Claimed for Zia's Measure

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's military government claimed Thursday almost unanimous support by record number of voters in a referendum on the Islamic policies of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq.

General Zia had said that he would consider passage of the measures in the referendum as a mandate for continuing in power another five years. Preliminary figures said 67 percent of the electorate of 34 million responded to his call for a large turnout.

The figure, based on returns from 54 of Pakistan's 80 administrative districts and tribal agencies, was far higher than estimates by journalists and residents observing the polling. The opposition, banned five years ago, had called for a boycott.

According to results published by The Associated Press of Pakistan, 98 percent voted yes to the question of whether they supported General Zia's Islamic legal reforms and his plans to hold general elections by March.

It was the country's first national poll since he seized power in 1977. The previous record turnout was 58 percent in 1970 in National Assembly elections.

A government spokesman said the results, originally due to be given as a single national figure by Saturday, were issued after foreign news reports cited low turnouts. He said these reports did not include postal ballots.

In Nawabshah district, scene of bloody anti-government protests last year, 27 percent of the electorate voted.

The results also showed a low turnout in rural parts of Sind province; official reports Wednesday had described enthusiastic voters lining up despite cold winds.

Voting was peaceful with only a minor incident in Lahore reported, but it was sometimes confused and disorderly, according to journalists and residents.

Most newspapers carried reports of confusion in urban polling stations where incorrect electoral rolls were delivered.

Some reported irregularities in voting procedures, but the government spokesman denied charges of rigging and said complaints would be investigated.

The outlawed opposition said many civil servants and military personnel had to vote by mail to make sure they took part in the poll.

The election commission said it was satisfied that the referendum was fair and honest and it had received no complaints about irregularities.

General Zia made no public statements Thursday. He said Wednesday he was pleased with the turnout and would stick to his plan to hold general elections by March.

Spanish Port Workers Strike

Reuters

CADIZ, Spain — A general strike to protest government plans to streamline Spain's shipbuilding industry on Thursday partially paralyzed most commerce and industry in this southern port, officials and organizers said. The one-day stoppage was called by communist trade unions because of plans to cut nearly half of the sector's 40,000 jobs.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher outside the embassy in Prague.

Return Home, Genscher Tells Embassy Refugees

Reuters

PRAGUE — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on Thursday visited 70 East Germans camped in his country's embassy here but held out little hope of them making an early exit to the West.

The East Germans have been occupying the legation to back demands for permits to leave for the West. About 40 declared a hunger strike last Friday to press their demands.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Genscher told the would-be emigrants that they should return to East Germany and submit their applications for exit permits there.

He also briefed the would-be emigrants on contacts between Bonn and East Berlin over the sit-in and promised that they would not be evicted from the legation, the sources added. Some of the Germans have been in the mission since September.

(Nine of the 68 refugees have left for East Germany and another eight are to leave shortly, West German sources in Prague told United Press International.)

Shuttle Secrecy Reflects Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

military and intelligence satellites through the years in relative secrecy by establishing a pattern of operation that won public and press acceptance. But in this case, he observed, the administration dramatically changed both the routine and the nature of the civilian space agency.

"If the Defense Department wanted to keep this particular mission classified, it chose the worst possible approach," Mr. Schlesinger said. "By throwing the spotlight on this mission, it produced an endorsement for people to go after what the mission was about and then to publish what they found out."

One specialist, defending the legitimacy of tight security on the military functions and detailed operation of satellites, said that the American KH-11 photo reconnaissance satellite operated in the mid-1970s for a year without Soviet detection until a Pentagon clerk sold Soviet agents a manual.

However, the specialist said little justification in the Reagan administration's announced intention to keep the precise time of launching secret for the Jan. 23 mission. Preparations for such space shuttle launches at Cape Canaveral, he

noted, are visible to anyone on the highways and beaches of the region.

A common reaction was that Mr. Weinberger's vehemence reflected both the administration's general conviction that more controls are needed and its reversal of the policy of greater openness established under the Carter administration.

Among Reagan administration moves to tighten control of information:

• In May 1982, the Defense Department established a comprehensive security program for its shuttle flights, including strict classification of such details as communications with ground controllers and time of launching and return.

• American reporters, for the first time in a major U.S. military operation, were barred from initial phases of the invasion of Grenada 14 months ago, and all reports about the operation were released by the Defense Department.

• The administration has supported legislation to restrict the Freedom of Information Act, which requires federal agencies to provide copies of government documents to citizens who request them. In most cases these efforts were unsuccessful.

WORLD BRIEFS

Le Monde Proposal Rejected Again

PARIS (AFP) — The editorial staff of the newspaper Le Monde, in a second vote against a proposal to sell the paper's building, has forced the resignation of its editor in chief and publisher, André Laurens.

Mr. Laurens, who was appointed in 1982, made the proposal last month, saying he would resign if it was rejected by the journalists, who own 40 percent of the newspaper. The journalists initially voted against the plan Dec. 3. A second vote was taken Wednesday, and Mr. Laurens lost again.

The proposal was part of an austerity plan to try to reverse a deficit of 80 million francs (\$8.4 million). Losses this year alone, caused by decreasing circulation and advertising revenue, totaled 35 million francs. Mr. Laurens will keep his post until a successor is named in about two weeks.

French to Monitor Libyan Pullout

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — French and Greek military observers will go to Chad to monitor the withdrawal of Libyan troops, Charles Hernu, the French defense minister, said Thursday.

His statement followed an announcement by Roland Dumas, the external relations minister, that French military observers were in Tripoli. Mr. Hernu's remarks were the first official word that both French and Greek observers would monitor the Libyan withdrawal from Chad.

Meanwhile, the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, said Thursday that Libyan troops had pulled out and that "anyone who is interested can come and see for themselves."

Colonel Qadhafi spoke after traveling to the Mediterranean island of Majorca to meet with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain for talks on the situation in North Africa and bilateral relations. (Reuters, UPI)

U.S. Says SS-20 Deployment Growing

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A U.S. State Department official predicted Thursday that the Soviet Union would ultimately deploy between 450 and 500 SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles, compared with the 387 Washington says Moscow has at present.

Richard R. Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said, he based his prediction of a big increase in deployments on the number of bases under construction and the fact that, according to U.S. intelligence, the rate of production of the triple-warhead missiles was unabated.

The majority of SS-20 bases under construction were in the western part of the Soviet Union, he said, indicating most of the new missiles would be aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Burt was speaking after chairing the last session of NATO's special consultative group on medium-range missiles before next month's Geneva talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

39 German Leftist Prisoners Protest

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (AFP) — Thirty-nine imprisoned members of the extremist Red Army Faction are on a hunger strike to demand more prison freedom, their lawyers said here Thursday.

The extremists are held in separate prisons in West Germany and the first members started their hunger strike Dec. 4. The lawyers said they wanted confinement in the same prison, an end to a ban on outside contacts, and the right to receive visitors, exchange letters and read freely.

According to the lawyers, the German authorities have reinforced their isolation in the past two years. The federal prosecutor, Kurt Rebmann, said Wednesday that the prisoners were not cut off from the outside world and could have contact with their imprisoned comrades on the condition they did not discuss the security of their prisons or "armed struggle" against society.

132 Prisoners Freed in Mauritania

DAKAR, Senegal (UPI) — A total of 132 political prisoners have been freed in Mauritania, bringing to 164 the number benefiting from pardons granted by the military regime that took power Dec. 12, Radio Mauritania said Thursday.

The radio, monitored in Senegal, said that among those freed by pardons issued by the new president, Maouya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya, was a prominent labor leader, Ali Khoury Himmity. Most of the freed prisoners had been arrested in March by the deposed president, Mohamed Khouna Haidalla, during political unrest in Mauritania and were awaiting trial, the radio said.

For the Record

A former Nigerian politician, Umaru Dikko, the target of a kidnapping attempt in London last summer, has applied for asylum in Britain, the British Home Office said Thursday.

Ivan V. Arkhipov, the Soviet first deputy prime minister, left Moscow on Thursday for Beijing. He will be the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit China in 15 years.

Mikhail's prime minister, Dom Mintoff, left the Soviet Union on Thursday after three days of talks with officials, including President Konstantin U. Chernenko, Tass reported.

Justice William E. Brennan of the U.S. Supreme Court rejected on Thursday a request from the Church of Scientology to prevent release of thousands of pages of internal documents allegedly taken by a former employee.

William J. Schroeder, the second recipient of an artificial heart, was sufficiently recovered from a series of small strokes to feed himself, a spokesman at his Louisville, Kentucky, hospital said Thursday.

Peter Lawford, 61, the British-born actor, who is suffering kidney and liver problems, remained in a coma Thursday and his family was "prepared for the worst," a spokesman at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center in Los Angeles said.

Bhopal Scientists Find 4 More Tons of Toxin

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Scientists announced Thursday that they had discovered four more tons of the lethal methyl isocyanate and might not be able to complete the process of neutralizing the chemical until Friday.

They said, however, that they had safely emptied and had begun examining the tank from which the

toxin escaped earlier this month, killing more than 2,000 people.

Thousands of residents continued to return to this central Indian city with the belief that there was no danger of a similar leak from the Union Carbide Corp. pesticide plant. Despite the new delay, the scientist in charge of the neutralization process, Srinivasan Varadarajan, said: "We can declare this place quite safe."

Sri Lankan Prime Minister Assumes Special Powers

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa was sworn in Thursday as minister of emergency civil administration in an effort to strengthen the government's battle against Tamil separatists.

President Junius R. Jayawardene said in a notice that Mr. Premadasa would be responsible for preparing a "plan to create awareness, alertness and a sense of urgency in the minds of all the people, and mobilize them to protect life and property and maintain essential services."

Mr. Premadasa also will organize the protection of highways, bridges, electricity distribution, communications, water and sewerage installations.

The thrust of the campaign is in the face of attempts by separatists to sabotage vital installations in southern Sri Lanka, populated predominantly by the majority Sinhalese community.

The separatists, alleging discrimination by the Sinhalese, seek a Tamil state in the northern part of the country.

Meanwhile, a conference of political parties, language and reli-

Regular Army Holds Tripoli

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed to the deployment of UNIFIL troops throughout southern Lebanon.

Saying it was "a kind of deadline," General Glibos said Israel had asked for a reply on its proposal to deploy UNIFIL in "the whole area to be vacated by the Israeli Defense Forces" before the next session of talks Jan. 7.

In the case that the Lebanese reply to Israel's proposal will not be a positive one, the government of Israel will find itself obliged to consider whether there will be any further purpose in the continuation of the talks," he said.

"They always put impossible conditions," said the chief Lebanese delegate, Major General Mohammed Haggi. "They want to legalize the occupation. They don't want the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon."

In a statement, General Haggi expressed pessimism at Israel's rejection of plans for the Lebanese Army to secure southern Lebanon with assistance from UNIFIL in a zone from the Litani river to the border with Israel.

Today's U.S. Army: Radical Changes in the Ranks

(Continued from Page 1)

some experts, particularly the fact that the United States has chosen to buy an army rather than rely on the traditional force of citizen-soldiers drawn from throughout the nation. For example, from the 1940s through the 1960s, three out of four eligible American men had military experience; in the 1970s and 1980s it is one in four.

Charles C. Moskos, a sociologist, said that the fading concept of the shared military burden is "fundamental to a democracy if you're going to have a major military force."

"If you're a little military power like Canada, which has a force of 90,000, it doesn't matter as much," he said. "But if you're going to have a large army with worldwide responsibilities, then it's essential."

"If you really take an economic model, you should go out and hire Third World nationals and be done with it," adds Mr. Moskos, a Northwestern University professor and one of the foremost authorities on the U.S. military.

Mr. Moskos has called today's enlisted culture "the TransAm society," after the expensive cars of that name that seem to overrun army posts. He estimates that as many as one soldier in four holds a second job. And he wonders whether the preoccupation with material incentives may foster a mentality that is more occupational than warriorlike.

The unspoken question is: Will young Americans who fill the ranks for money fight effectively and die if called upon?

The army brass says yes.

"I don't have a problem with what I would call the enlistment options that are available," said General Maxwell R. Thurman, the army's vice chief of staff. "If we're able to provide for somebody to come in and spend three or four years in the service and then go to college, that's right on. In fact, it used to be called the GI Bill."

Military men have known for centuries that soldiers usually risk their lives for their buddies rather than for abstract concepts such as democracy. As General Thurman puts it, "Small-unit cohesion is the glue that causes people to fight."

Whatever their initial reasons for enlisting, the general added, today's volunteers are transformed into warriors by the bonding that occurs between soldiers. The army has tried to nurture that with recent reforms that keep units intact for at least three years rather than constantly rotating soldiers in and out.

The recruits from DeLand had widely differing opinions about the capabilities of their new-found army comrades.

"All of the people I work with have high standards," Dana Franklin said of his 82d Airborne buddies. "They want to be better than anybody else, and they expect you to have the same attitude."

But another private from DeLand said of his platoon: "There may be two or three guys out of the 50 that I'd go to war with. They're like a bunch of kids. They consider it a 9-to-5 job. There's no gung-ho attitude like I expected."

With blacks filling the ranks at nearly three times their proportion in the overall popula-

tion, some experts have pondered a question articulated in a 1982 Brookings Institution study:

"Does the fact that blacks will probably die in grossly disproportionate numbers, at least initially, in defense of national interests outweigh the fact that the armed forces provide many blacks with the 'permanent underclass' to a better life?"

If black casualties reflect their 31 percent distribution in the army's ranks, "I think the political consequences would be extreme," said Mr. Moskos. "It's naive, if not duplicitous, for people to say this is not going to be a problem."

Martin Binkin, a Brookings senior fellow, added: "The problem is that the things that would have to be done in order to rectify it are either politically or socially unacceptable. The only way you could do it would be to go to some kind of national selective service program."

But General Thurman replied: "I believe that is a myth. Our recruiting system is color blind, and our assignment system is color-blind. I don't see that as a major problem. It's not as if they're all lodged in the infantry."

Contrary to conventional wisdom, combat deaths among black soldiers in Vietnam accounted for only 13 percent of army fatalities, almost precisely mirroring the black population nationwide.

Even if the United States returned to conscription, the Pentagon could count on 200,000 volunteers annually in the armed forces, according to Lawrence J. Korb, an assistant secretary of defense. Unless racial quotas were imposed, blacks still would be able to volunteer in disproportionate numbers.

"Mr. Policymaker, what do you do about it?" Mr. Korb asked. "The young black or whatever who wants to join the army — what am I going to do, say no? In my view, the solution is worse than the perceived problem."

The fact that blacks are more



New paratroopers jump from an aircraft at 800 feet during a practice session.

in late June as his siblings waved goodbye at the Greyhound bus depot, next saw his family when they drove to Missouri on vacation to visit him in boot camp. The drill sergeant even let them watch bayonet training. There was Ronnie, bellowing "Kill!" with the other soldiers when the sergeant barked, "What do you do with your bayonet, soldier?"

Private Logan finished advanced training as a combat engineer on Oct. 4 and two weeks later shipped out for Frankfurt.

Two German families have taken a shine to him and he is studying the language, diligently trying to avoid the Ugly American image. Even now he speaks of re-enlisting and perhaps becoming a military policeman.

His father says, "He's still a kid in a lot of ways." But his mother says, "He went from being a little boy to a man in three months." He will be 19 in February.

It's too soon to say whether Ron Logan is being all he can be, but both parents are proud of what he has accomplished so far.

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CIA Helicopter Crews Fired on Nicaraguans, U.S. Officials Report

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — American helicopter crews employed by the Central Intelligence Agency fired on Nicaraguans in actions the CIA contends were defensive, U.S. government officials say.

But a congressional committee that oversees CIA activity has questioned whether the first clash, on Jan. 6 at the northern port city of Potosi, might actually have been an offensive strike against a Nicaraguan arms storage facility.

The second clash occurred on March 7 at the southern port of San Juan del Sur during a wave of CIA-directed mining and sabotage raids against Nicaragua's port facilities.

If the attacks were offensive, they violated agency guidelines permitting direct U.S. participation in Nicaraguan fighting only in emergency situations, said an official who disputed the CIA account.

The helicopter crews consisted of American civilians, some with Vietnam War experience, under contract to the CIA, he added. No Americans were reported injured.

George Lauder, an agency spokesman, refused comment. The CIA, in explaining the clashes to congressional committees, said the American-manned helicopters intervened to protect local commandos, working for the agency, who had come under fire from Nicaraguan forces, the officials said.

But the official who disputed the CIA's account of the Jan. 6 clash said the American-manned helicopter joined with a Nicaraguan plane to attack an arms storage building at Potosi, on the Gulf of Fonseca.

The attack drew anti-aircraft fire from government forces and ended with the building damaged, although it was unclear how extensively, the official said. He said the attack was ordered by a senior CIA officer, apparently because earlier raids by Nicaraguan rebels had failed to destroy the facility.

The officials said the March 7 clash was a protective action to defend CIA-trained Latin commandos operating on a boat off San Juan del Sur, on Nicaragua's Pacific coast. The commandos came under government fire.

Normally stationed on a CIA ship outside Nicaragua's 12-mile (19-kilometer) territorial waters, the helicopters "were available to fly defensive covering fire" for rebel boats that came under fire, said one official. "They'd provide withering fire, so your forces could withdraw."

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, meanwhile, has closed its review of a report alleging that a U.S. Army helicopter unit operated in hostile territory in Central America.

The panel said it received assurances from the Pentagon that the account was false. The panel said Wednesday that "committee staff was told that the Army 160th Task Force, located at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, has not participated in military missions into El Salvador, Honduras or Nicaragua."

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Humans Worsen an Abysmal Work of Nature — Sinkholes

By Barry Bearak
Los Angeles Times Service

WINTER PARK, Florida — It began while Mae Rose Owens was in the backyard feeding Muffin some table scraps. The little dog started to yap and tremble, and when the elderly widow looked up to see what was wrong, she caught a glimpse of a huge oak tree sinking quickly into the ground.

A few minutes later, a second tree disappeared, and Mrs. Owens rushed to the telephone. Before long, most of this Orlando suburb was aware that something strange was happening: a few blocks from the mall, The earth was opening up and the neighborhood was falling inside.

Two days later, when the hole stopped growing, it was 350 feet (105 meters) wide and eight stories deep. Sucked below were Mrs. Owens's three-bedroom home, a camper-topped pickup truck, six Porches from an auto repair shop, part of a four-lane road, the backs of a few stores and the deep end of a municipal swimming pool.

"It sounded like giant beavers down there, chewing," Mrs. Owens recalled of the 1981 disaster.

More precisely, the monster was a sinkhole. Central Florida — like 15 percent of the United States, including large parts of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mis-



The home of Mae Rose Owens sliding into sinkhole at Winter Park, Florida, in 1981.

souri, Pennsylvania and Tennessee — sits above soluble limestone that is prone to these unexpected collapses. More than 6,000 such sinkholes have been recorded in the United States since 1950.

Florida officials realized that the hole in Winter Park was merely the biggest blemish on an increasingly pocked landscape. They concluded that somebody had better find out just how many more sinkholes were forming and whether there was some way to detect them in advance.

So, in 1982, the Florida Sinkhole Research Institute opened at

the University of Central Florida, a few miles east of where the Owens home lies buried. Financed by state and private grants, the institute's two geologists began the task by taking inventory of the 700 or so sinkholes reported in the state in the past 20 years.

"Usually, sinkholes are so small that nobody cares," said Barry F. Beck, a geologist and the institute's director. "Old MacDonald gets a sinkhole, and he either fills it with debris or builds a fence around it."

Mr. Beck found that most sinkholes are about 10 feet deep and

15 feet across — nothing more than a nuisance unless one gives way beneath the living room. As calamities go, getting sunk by a sinkhole is a long shot.

"But the problems come where man's development is intensive, and loss of even a small parcel of land is critical," Mr. Beck said.

Geologically, the formation of sinkholes is a slow and natural process. Many lakes originated from large prehistoric sinkholes.

Beds of ancient limestone, lying not far below the surface, are honeycombed with water-filled chan-

nels and holes. If something drains or pumps the water away from the bedrock, the ground gradually crumbles downward into the cavities. When enough ground has been drawn loose, the surface collapses.

More and more, sinkholes are caused by humans, as the result of heavy pumping of groundwater or the dumping of runoff into a concentrated area.

The best prevention is simply not to build on the most sinkhole-prone property. The problem is finding those places.

One method is to send electricity into the ground and monitor its flow. Its pattern varies depending on the presence of holes. Another approach involves a radar system originally developed to seek out enemy tunnels in Vietnam.

Unfortunately, all the techniques are expensive — and far from foolproof.

The United States' sinkhole capital, rural Shelby County, Alabama — just south of Birmingham — is a place where groundwater has been extensively pumped from quarries and mines. More than 1,000 sinkholes of recent vintage have opened, including the storied "Golly Hole," which at 425 feet across and 150 feet deep is thought to be the largest in the United States.

These days, she lives about a mile away in a new house purchased largely with donations. She tries not to walk past the pond, serene though it is.

"A lot of me is in that hole," she said.

A teen-ager, David Green, encountered a sinkhole in August of last year while driving his new Toyota pickup along Highway FM442 outside Boling in southeast Texas. The road always had seemed to sag a bit, but it collapsed as Mr. Green drove across it. The truck fell into a steamy, water-filled hole 200 feet wide and 22 feet deep. Mr. Green climbed through the window, swam to the surface and lifted himself onto the rim of the remaining highway.

"It was weird," said Mr. Green. "I hit the water, and when I reached for my wipers, the ground just fell in."

In Florida, Mrs. Owens, 70, never had a choice about moving. Her home of 42 years is buried in what is now a Winter Park landmark. The famous sinkhole has been tamed into a placid pond at a cost to the city of about \$100,000.

The insurance company told Mrs. Owens they would pay for her lost house. They refused, however, to pay for the property, which, after all, still existed — just deeper down.

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U.S. Approves Shock-Wave Treatment for Kidney Stones

By Irvin Molinsky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved the use of a device that crumbles kidney stones with shock waves and permits them to be passed easily from the body without surgery.

Federal health officials were enthusiastic in their praise of the machine, which was developed by the West German aerospace company Dornier System GmbH.

The secretary of health and human services, Margaret M. Heck-

ler, in announcing approval of the device Wednesday, called it a "magnificent contribution to the list of modern medical miracles."

Dr. George W. Drach of the University of Arizona, who monitored the testing of the machine in the United States, said: "It is indeed a miracle and a revolution in medical therapy."

The machine is called a lithotripter, a word formed from the Greek words *lithos*, or stone, and *triptis*, to crush.

In the United States, about 100,000 people a year undergo sur-

gery for removal of stones from their kidneys: 80 to 90 percent of them will be able to receive treatment with the new device once 100 of them, the projected goal, are bought by hospitals, federal officials said.

One lithotripter costs \$1.7 million. It is estimated that its use would save \$2,000 a patient. The \$170 million cost for 100 machines would thus be almost made up by the \$160 million saved in one year by treating 80,000 patients.

Mrs. Heckler, in announcing approval of the device, said that, in

addition to the savings of hospital care costs, using the machine would provide almost immediate relief to kidney stone sufferers, remove the risk from surgery and return them to work much faster.

Dr. Frank E. Young, head of the Food and Drug Administration, shared Mrs. Heckler's enthusiasm. Dr. Young said, "Kidney stone is the worst pain known to mankind."

The machine has been used routinely in West Germany since May 1982 and experimentally since February at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. Since then the number of U.S. hospitals using the device experimentally has grown to six, and they have treated more than 2,000 patients.

Mrs. Heckler said she expected Dornier to sell 20 to 30 machines in the United States next year, and the balance of the 100 in 1986.

In lithotripter treatment, the patient, conscious but locally anesthetized, is strapped down and lowered into a tub filled with water. Two X-ray machines locate the stone and permit the patient to be placed in the precise spot to receive the shock waves.

An underwater spark sets off a shock wave that is narrowly focused to 1.5 centimeters wide (about half an inch) and lasts one-half of a billionth of a second. This is different from ultrasonic therapy, which consists of a steady high-frequency wave.

The wave is set off during every resting point in the patient's heartbeat, so the number of waves is determined by the patient's pulse. The wave passes through body fat and muscle, doing no harm to them, but starts to fracture the brittle kidney stone with each emission. The stone usually begins to break up after 200 to 400 waves.

The process works only for stones still in the kidney. Patients whose stones have passed into the bladder or ureter cannot be treated by the lithotripter.

The device has been very successful in removing four of the major kinds of kidney stones — calcium, uric acid, magnesium and ammonium phosphate — but somewhat less successful in dealing with the less crystalline cystine stones, Dr. Drach said.



In a simulation, University of Virginia urologists demonstrate the West German-designed lithotripter, which received U.S. approval this week as a treatment against kidney stones.

Time Rests Its Case in Sharon Suit

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Lawyers for Time Inc., in a move that surprised court observers, rested their defense Thursday without calling any witnesses to rebut the claims of the former Israeli defense minister, Ariel Sharon, that he had been labeled in an article last year about the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon.

Time's decision to rest in the six-week-old case obviously caught Mr. Sharon's attorneys by surprise. Milton Gould, his chief attorney, was unprepared to make his final summary, the next step after the defense rests.

The magazine's attorney, Paul Saunders, said outside the federal courtroom in Manhattan: "In litigation, whenever you have the opportunity to quit while you're ahead, you should do it. We think we were ahead so we quit."

Richard Goldstein, an attorney for Mr. Sharon, said he was considering asking Judge Abraham D. Sofaer whether he could call the former defense minister back to the witness stand to rebut testimony by the Time witnesses.

Unless Judge Sofaer grants a request by Mr. Sharon's attorneys to recall him for further testimony, the \$50 million lawsuit will resume Jan. 2 with summations by both sides.

Mr. Sharon contends that Time accused him of instigating or condoning the massacre of Palestinian civilians by Christian Phalangist militiamen in Lebanon in September 1982.

Stuart Gold, one of Time's attorneys, asked Judge Sofaer to issue a directed verdict in favor of the news magazine.

Contending that Mr. Sharon had not made his case, Mr. Gold listed a number of reasons for dismissal. The judge denied them all except one. Time's claim that the Israeli government's refusal to release secret documents had crippled its defense and denied it due process.

The judge reserved his decision on that issue until the conclusion of the trial.

U.S. Proposes Sites for Nuclear Waste Choices in Texas, Nevada, Washington Widely Opposed

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has picked sites in Texas, Nevada and Washington state as the leading candidates to be the United States' first permanent burial ground for nuclear waste.

There was immediate legal and political opposition to the choices, which were announced Wednesday.

Nuclear reactors are rapidly running out of temporary storage space for spent fuel, which now amounts to 70,000 metric tons (77,160 short tons). Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel said the government planned to begin putting the waste in a permanent storage site in 1998. It will remain radioactive for thousands of years.

The three prime sites are Deaf Smith County in the Texas panhandle and Yucca Mountain in Nevada, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas, both privately owned; and the government-owned Hanford Works reservation northwest of Richland, Washington.

Selected as backup sites were Davis Canyon, just outside Canyonlands National Park in Utah, and Richton Dome, a salt dome near Richton, Mississippi.

President Ronald Reagan will pick three of the sites next summer for extensive drilling and testing.

28 in Utah Coal Mine Are Trapped by Blaze

The Associated Press

ORANGEVILLE, Utah — A fire at a coal mine here trapped 28 miners Thursday, and there was no word on their condition after several hours of rescue efforts.

Rescue workers were finally turned back by carbon monoxide gas, a mine spokesman said, and efforts to save the miners focused on an air hole being punched in from an adjacent mine.

The battle to contain the blaze were not going well, according to the spokesman for the Emery Mining Co.

When the permanent site is chosen in about 1990, the governor or legislature of the state it is in can veto the selection, but Congress can override the state.

Mayor John Poyner of Richland said selection of the Hanford Works reservation would be "a real shot in the arm for the city of Richland" and "a real positive step for us." But most reaction to the announcement was negative.

Attorney General Jim Mattox of Texas had filed suit to block any establishment of a site in his state even before the formal announcement Wednesday. He said the site in Deaf Smith County, about 30 miles west of Amarillo, was prime farmland that contained the drinking water supply for parts of several states.

The governor of Texas, Mark White, said after the announcement: "Before the people of Deaf Smith County will glow in the dark, sparks will fly."

Critics said studies by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S. Geological Survey and others showed that the Hanford Works site sits on fragile volcanic rock formations that are subject to considerable horizontal stress. "Hanford may be the worst of all possible sites," said a Sierra Club lobbyist, Brooks Yeager. Governor-elect Booth Gardner of Washington said he was worried about the possibility of groundwater contamination at the site, which is near the Columbia River.

Yucca Mountain, which is near Nellis Air Force Base, also sits on volcanic rock and is subject to "mini-earthquakes" from ground vibrations at a nearby nuclear test site, critics said.

The Wilderness Society said the selection of Davis Canyon would violate "the fundamental integrity" of national parks.

Mr. Hodel disputed much of the environmental criticism, saying the recommendations were based on careful studies and public hearings.

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UNICEF Sees Progress In Campaign to Save Third World Children

By Jo Thonias
New York Times Service

LONDON — UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has reported that its effort to revolutionize children's health care, begun two years ago, was starting to show results in large numbers.

It said there was now hope that over the next 10 to 15 years, infant death rates in many Third World countries could fall by as much as 5 percent or more a year.

The report, which is issued annually, was made public in London on Wednesday. It comes at a time when 15 million children in Africa, Asia and South America are thought to die each year — about 40,000 a day — from malnutrition, measles, tetanus and other vaccine-preventable diseases because of a lack of basic health services.

"The 'loud emergency,' the Ethiopia famine, hits the news," said James P. Grant, executive director of UNICEF, "but the 'silent emergency' takes the great majority of these 15 million small children's lives each year."

The worldwide cost of putting into effect the immunization and health education techniques for what UNICEF calls a "child survival revolution" is \$1 billion, Mr.

Grant said. "Basically," he said, "what we're talking about is a billion-dollar bargain."

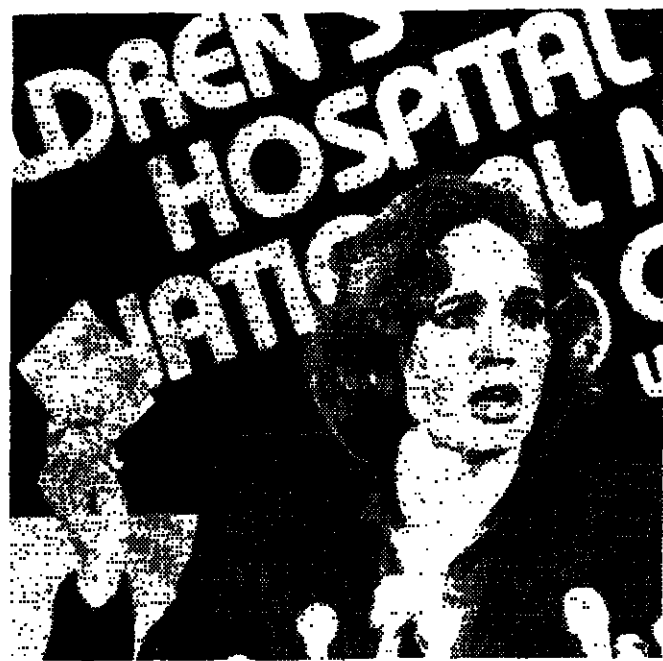
Titled "The State of the World's Children 1985," the report noted that UNICEF began a campaign in 1982 aimed at enabling parents themselves to cut the child death rate in half by using four simple, inexpensive techniques.

These include breast-feeding for at least the first six months of life, a simple growth chart, which enables a mother to keep track of a child's weight and detect malnutrition, and a full program of immunization, which, according to UNICEF, costs \$5 a child.

Only 20 percent of the developing world's children are now immunized, the report said. Preventable diseases kill 5 million each year and leave 5 million others with serious disabilities, it said.

The fourth technique, called oral rehydration therapy, uses a solution of salt, sugar and water to replace vital fluids lost through diarrhea. The solution can be made cheaply at home, using ordinary household ingredients.

The report estimated that this treatment for dehydration caused by diarrhea, the biggest single killer



Liv Ullmann, the Swedish actress who is UNICEF's "goodwill ambassador," displaying a dehydration treatment kit at a press conference Wednesday at a Washington hospital.

of children, saved the lives of 500,000 children this year.

"The child survival revolution is no longer a theory," the report said. "Many thousands of children's lives are being saved. And there is now a realistic basis for hope that, over the next 10 to 15 years, infant death rates will fall by as much as 5 percent or more a year in countries such as Tanzania, Nigeria, Algeria, Turkey, India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Haiti, Nicaragua, Brazil and Colombia."

The UNICEF report said major efforts to inaugurate these four health measures had been seen this year in some of the countries that need them most.

In India, which has more children than all the nations of Africa together and where one child in seven dies before reaching the age of 5, successful local immunization campaigns have led several state governments to move to immunize all children, it said.

UNICEF's regional office in New Delhi, the report said, estimates that if all state governments adopt such a policy, India can achieve its goal of vaccinating 85 percent of all infants by 1990.

In Pakistan, where 500,000 children die each year from diarrheal dehydration and preventable diseases, a new, accelerated health program has lifted the immunization rate from 5 percent to almost

50 percent, produced 30 million packets of oral rehydration salts and trained more than 12,000 traditional birth attendants in these low-cost techniques.

In Colombia, more than 800,000 young children were immunized on each of three national vaccination days this year, the report said, while in Baguio, the Philippines, a campaign centering on the recommended techniques has helped reduce infant and child death rates by 50 percent in five years.

In Haiti, where half of all child deaths are from diarrhea, the number of mothers using oral rehydration rose from 2 percent to 34 percent after a six-month immunization campaign, much of it by radio.

In Brazil, a program using more than 400,000 volunteers this year achieved immunization of 2 million infants and small children against measles, 1.5 million against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and almost all the nation's children against polio.

In Nigeria, where 800,000 children die each year, a national vaccination campaign has been launched in an effort to repeat the success of an effort in one locality, which used improved refrigeration techniques to preserve vaccines and sent sound trucks from village to village. The percentage of children immunized rose from 9 percent last year to more than 80 percent.

In Turkey, where the low-cost techniques reduced infant deaths in Van province by 65 percent in four years, a five-year nationwide program will begin in 1985.

"In short," the report said, "we are faced not with a grandiose long-term plan dependent upon a thousand doubtful premises, but with a few specific tasks which most nations could reasonably expect to achieve within the next few years."

Press May See Reagan More

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will have more formal news conferences in his second term, holding them about every six weeks, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said Thursday.

U.S. Experts Cite Costs of UNESCO Move

By Eva Hoffman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American scientists, scholars and cultural organizations stand to lose significant benefits through the abandonment of UNESCO membership, according to experts in cultural and scientific fields who have worked in the organization's agencies.

Moreover, they generally contend that the adverse effects of withdrawal in the United States have not been taken sufficiently into account by the Reagan administration, which announced Wednesday that it was leaving the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the end of the year.

A government official who has worked with UNESCO for many years said, "What I've found most interesting about this debate is that people who have had less to say, and whose property is most impinged upon, are the users."

Several recent studies, including reports by the National Research Council, the National Science Foundation, the U.S. National Commission for UNESCO and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, have argued the advantages of staying within UNESCO even while agreeing with some of the Reagan administration's criticisms of its policies.

Such reports and individual critics of the administration's decision indicate several areas of concern: the weakening of international contacts and access to computerized information that has proved important for research and scholarship; cutbacks in funds for studies that can only be conducted internationally; the loss of U.S. influence on the development of important policies within UNESCO, and disadvantages for American businesses.

Experts in various disciplines and UNESCO associates praised the organization's cultural and scientific programs — for example, efforts to preserve archaeological sites and monuments worldwide — and said they had found the programs much freer of politicization than the administration's charges would suggest.

American natural scientists, in particular, agree that they gained from UNESCO's global studies of the geosphere, the biosphere and the oceans.

Professor Walter Rosenblith, the foreign secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, who contributed to the National Research Council study, said that "as far as science is concerned, we felt that at present there did not exist an overall alternative" to UNESCO's coordinating activities.

"One would have to make a variety of transitional arrangements," he added, "which could be done only if our colleagues in other countries would be agreeable."

Dr. Elise Boulding, professor of sociology at Dartmouth College and one of the founders of the International Peace Research Association, which has worked with UNESCO, said: "Scientists have to rely on an international infrastructure; UNESCO creates an infrastructure of research laboratories, training centers, newsletters, etc."

Edmund P. Hennelly, who was appointed by President Ronald Reagan to head the U.S. delegation to the 22nd session of UNESCO's general conference in the fall of 1983, said that he "defers to the president's decision" on withdrawal.

But, he said, he has been concerned with its impact on the "multinational American community — the IBMs and the Xeroxes of this world — and with what will happen to UNESCO's attempts to establish a transnational code that might prohibit the U.S. from shipping technology and other goods to certain parts of the world."

At present, UNESCO's General Information Program, established with assistance from the Ford Foundation and the National Sci-

ence Foundation, promotes U.S.-initiated standards for abstracting and citing scientific, technical and cultural printed matter. Such standardization has far-reaching implications for computer communications and the export of U.S. computer goods.

■ **UN, Soviet Criticize Move**
Frank Prall of The New York Times reported from New York:

The announcement that the United States would withdraw from UNESCO on Jan. 1 drew a favorable reaction from such conservative American groups as the Heritage Foundation but was criticized by United Nations officials and the Soviet Union.

On Wednesday, the UN secretary general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, urged members dissatisfied with UN organizations to "stay inside and fight from inside." Although the United States was "a sovereign nation which can take its own decisions," he said, UN channels were "the best way of providing any impartial solution to international problems."

The Soviet Union, the single largest contributor to UNESCO's budget after the United States, said that the U.S. decision showed "the

Reagan administration's disregard for the interests of the international community."

The Heritage Foundation, which had been a leader in advocating U.S. withdrawal from the agency, praised the U.S. announcement Wednesday. "It should force UNESCO to shake itself up and get back on track," said Burton Fines, a foundation vice president.

[In a statement issued in Paris on Thursday, UNESCO regretted the withdrawal of the United States and expressed a hope that it would soon return. The Associated Press reported.]

[Gerard Bolla, spokesman for the organization's director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, said that official notification of the U.S. decision had been received Thursday. He said Mr. Mbow and UNESCO's executive board would continue to make "improvements in the functioning and management of the organization."]

Doudou Diene, director of the organization's UN Liaison Office, said he was "impressed by the moderation of the State Department's announcement," which indicated that the United States was interested in returning to membership once changes had been instituted.

UN List of Banned Products Approved Over U.S. Objection

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN General Assembly has voted to continue to publish and to expand a directory listing 500 potentially dangerous products that are banned or restricted, or have failed to win approval in any one of 60 countries.

The United States was the sole objector in the 147-1 vote on Tuesday.

A U.S. delegate said the American vote reflected the Reagan administration's belief that the \$89,000 expenditure on the publication was "wasteful" because the information generally was available elsewhere, although not all in one place.

The delegate, Dennis C. Goodman, said that the United States agreed in principle with the idea of protecting one country from products restricted by another, adding, "We are more open on this subject than anyone else."

But Mr. Goodman said that the directory could impinge on regulatory and trade areas in which the UN Secretariat, which prepared it, should not be involved.

"We would not like to see this used in any way that could create tariff barriers," he said. "We could unfairly discriminate against the export and sale of products of certain companies to the benefit of other companies."

Debate over the publication took place amid reports on the accident in Bhopal, India, in which poison gas that escaped from a plant owned by Union Carbide Corp., a U.S. company, killed more than 2,000 people.

Although the gas that escaped at Bhopal was not listed in the UN directory, the disaster raised new questions about the lack of information available to developing countries about potential hazards in their midst.

The United States voted against initial publication of the directory in 1982 and has since declined to provide data for it. The publication's information about substances banned or restricted in the United States was compiled with the help of the Natural Resources Defense Council, an environmental law firm, which filed a Freedom of Information request with federal agencies to obtain it.

The directory contains what UN officials say is the only widely available, nontechnical consolidated list of trade names for restricted products in about 60 countries.

British Fuel-Oil Train Explodes in Tunnel

Agence France-Press

MANCHESTER — A train carrying 1,400 tons of fuel oil caught fire and then blew up Thursday in a tunnel near Manchester after it derailed. British Rail announced. No injuries were reported.

About 100 firemen fighting the blaze managed to leave the tunnel — one of the longest in Britain — before the explosion.

Pontiff Blames Ideologies for World Conflict

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said in a message issued Thursday that totalitarian regimes and ideologies bore a great responsibility for the precarious nature of peace today.

In a 19-page message for the Roman Catholic Church's 19th World Day of Peace, to be celebrated on Jan. 1, John Paul said the world's present difficulties were a test for humanity.

The pope addressed the message particularly to young people but also to parents, teachers, those suffering from injustice and to political leaders, who, he said, "bear direct responsibility for the cause of peace."

The pope did not mention any specific ideology, but said that the world was faced with many threats of war.

"It is important to discern the ultimate causes of this state of conflict that makes peace precarious and unstable," he said. "Such ultimate causes are to be found especially in the ideologies that have dominated our century and continue to do so, manifesting themselves in political, economic and social systems and taking control of the way people think."

"These ideologies are marked by a totalitarian attitude that disregards and oppresses the dignity and transcendent values of the human person and his or her rights."

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Kremlinologists Inspect Gorbachov on U.K. Visit

Clues Sought on His Power Position And Likelihood to Lead the Kremlin

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Although Mikhail S. Gorbachov is no stranger to foreign travel, his visit to London is giving the West its first extensive chance to take his measure since his ascendancy in the Soviet hierarchy became evident.

Although formally he is leading a relatively low-level delegation of Soviet legislators on a visit to the House of Commons, Mr. Gorbachov, who went to Italy and Bulgaria earlier this year, went to Britain as the Russian widely believed to be next in line to lead the Kremlin.

Before Mr. Gorbachov's arrival Saturday, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced plans to give him a reception more commensurate with his status as her apparent rival with the title he is using on the visit to Britain, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet.

Mr. Gorbachov headed for London five days after he had offered some new clues to his standing in the Kremlin by delivering the keynote speech to a major Communist Party conference in Moscow. The speech itself attracted little attention, since it largely repeated standing exhortations and policies.

But Western diplomats saw the selection of Mr. Gorbachov to deliver the address, and the attention given to it in the Soviet press, as added evidence that he has been given authority over ideology in the Politburo — a responsibility that Konstantin U. Chernenko, the current leader, had before him.

There have been other signs of Mr. Gorbachov's position as the effective No. 2 man in the Politburo.

Over the past year, in some displays of Politburo members set up for the Nov. 7 national day celebrations, his portrait was next to Mr. Chernenko's, out of alphabetical order, and at the Supreme Soviet session last month he walked out arm in arm with Mr. Chernenko, ahead of other Politburo members.

But Western diplomats in Moscow have been quick to caution against presuming that Mr. Gorbachov has the succession sewed up.

In assessing Mr. Gorbachov's strength it is pertinent to recall that he is the chosen heir not of Mr. Chernenko, but of Yuri V. Andropov, predecessor of Mr. Chernenko. Mr. Chernenko was the chosen heir of Mr. Andropov's predecessor, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

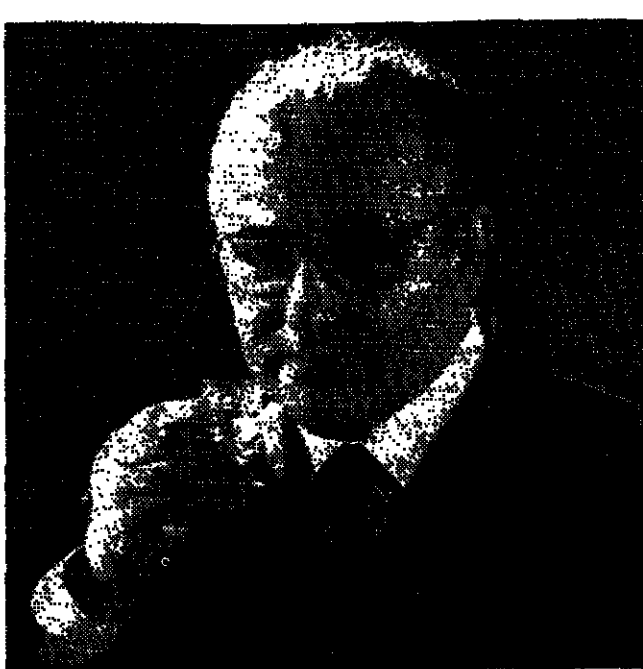
The selection process of the Politburo is hidden behind a veil of secrecy, and no institutional procedures exist for succession. But Soviet history is not reassuring about the chances of an apparent heir.

Lenin's choice as successor, for example, was not Stalin but Nikolai I. Bukharin, who ended up as one of Stalin's victims. Stalin's choice was Georgi M. Malenkov, who was exiled by Nikita S. Khrushchev to run a hydroelectric plant in Siberia.

In any event, Mr. Gorbachov is not without apparent challenge. Grigory V. Romanov, like Mr. Gorbachov a party secretary, has been prominent through the fall, and his former party organization in Leningrad has been singled out as an example to be emulated for its economic "intensification" programs.

Mr. Gorbachov also no longer has a monopoly on youth in the gerontocratic Politburo. At 53 he is still the youngest, but Vitaly I. Voronikov, premier of the Russian republic, is 58, and Geidar A. Aliyev, the Azerbaijan party chief, is 61, as is Mr. Romanov.

Still, only Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Romanov have the combination that most diplomats think is critical for a serious chance at the top job. They are Russian and hold positions as members of the Communist Party secretariat in addition to their Politburo membership. Of the two, Mr. Gorbachov seems to hold the lead.



Mikhail S. Gorbachov, one of the top Soviet leaders, toasting Queen Elizabeth II during his visit to Britain.

Under Mr. Andropov, he assumed extensive responsibility for party organization and the economy, in addition to his original agricultural duties, and now he has evidently taken charge of ideology as well.

But alliances are as impermanent in the Politburo as in any other political organization. The divisions most often cited in the West are between the young and the old, or between "reformers" and "hard-liners." But beyond these are shifting interests that defy any pat division of power.

It is difficult, too, to assess the impact of the reported illness of Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, who is said to have suffered a stroke. Marshal Ustinov, 76, was widely believed to wield considerable king-making powers on the Politburo, and some theories hold that he was responsible for the accession to power of both Mr. Andropov and Mr. Chernenko.

The popular notion of Mr. Gorbachov as one who would improve the economy also is treated with some skepticism by diplomats in Moscow. The main patrons of his political ascent were Mr. Andropov, a stern KGB chief and fellow native of Stavropol territory, and Mikhail A. Suslov, the hard-line ideologist who was once a Stavropol party activist.

The economic changes that he and Mr. Andropov championed were efforts to tighten discipline and inject incentives into the existing structure rather than attempt any substantive revision of the centralized system.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

Soviet Jew Is Jailed for Drug Trafficking

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Jew was sentenced to three years in prison camp in a Moscow city court after it found him guilty of illegal drug trafficking.

Friends and supporters of Yuli Edelstein, who was sentenced Wednesday, said that he had been framed by security agents who, they said, had placed marijuana and opium in his apartment during a search on Sept. 4.

Mr. Edelstein, 26, had applied unsuccessfully for a visa to leave for Israel with his wife, Tatyana. He was said to have irritated officials by giving Hebrew lessons without authorization.

Other Hebrew teachers have been seized by police in recent weeks in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa. One of them, Joseph Berenshtein of Kiev, was sentenced earlier this month to four years in prison on charges of having resisted police. Another, Yakov Levy of Odessa, was given a three-year term in a labor camp for anti-Soviet slander.

As Mr. Edelstein's supporters waited outside the court house Wednesday, a Hebrew teacher identified as Dan Shapiro of Moscow was arrested on charges of assaulting a police officer.

In a related development, Nadezhda Trodskova, 38, of Leningrad was sentenced to two years in a labor camp Wednesday after being convicted of "parasitism" by a Leningrad city court.

Miss Trodskova, a linguist and mathematician, applied to emigrate to Israel six years ago. In July, she was forced into a mental institution after reportedly seeking permission to give English lessons. She was released from the mental hospital on Dec. 12 after being tested to determine whether she was fit to stand trial.

Soviet citizens who apply to emigrate are frequently dismissed from their jobs. In the past year, however, officials have sought to induce many would-be emigrants to withdraw their visa applications, assuring them that they would get back their jobs.

The news agency Tass, in a report on Mr. Edelstein's trial Wednesday, said that Western correspondents were trying to portray him "now as a religious leader, now as a linguist and now even as a person of exceptionally high moral standards."

Tass said the court proceedings proved that Mr. Edelstein, formerly employed as a sanitation worker, was "involved in illegal drug trafficking." During the search of his apartment on Sept. 4, Tass said, "marijuana and opium were found in his possession, which meant that he had perpetrated a criminal offense against the health and morality of citizens." He was given the maximum term under Article 224 of the criminal code.

Soviet Priest to Be Executed
The Soviet Union has sentenced to death a Georgian Orthodox priest for his part in a bid to hijack an airliner to Turkey, according to a British group that monitors religious activity in Eastern Europe, United Press International reported Thursday from London.

Keston College said it had received from a reliable source in Soviet Georgia a document with information on the November 1983 hijacking of a Soviet Tu-134-A plane on an internal flight to Tbilisi.

The Keston document, which is part of the Soviet prosecutor's case against Father Chikhladze, noted that the priest took no part in the hijacking. He was accused only of "inspiring" the attack. Keston College said there was no proof of that charge.

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Ben M. Herbster, U.S. Church Leader, Dies

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Ben M. Herbster, 80, who from 1961 to 1969 served as the first president of the United Church of Christ and was an outspoken voice for Christian unity and racial justice, died Sunday at a hospital in Dayton, Ohio. He had Parkinson's disease.

Mr. Herbster was elected church president at its constituting General Synod in 1961. At that time, he had been pastor of an Evangelical and Reformed church in Norwood, Ohio, for 30 years. The United Church of Christ was formed by the 1957 merger of the Congrega-

tional Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Mr. Herbster's stand on civil rights was strong, in the 1960s, he said: "Few times in our lives have we faced a greater responsibility than we face now. The present situation across America, in the way in which our Negro brethren are treated, economically, politically and socially, constitutes a blight from which we must be saved."

He had served on the central committee of the World Council of Churches and the general board of the National Council of Churches. ■ Other deaths: Edna Francis Disney, 94, who helped her husband, Roy O. Disney, and his cartoonist brother, Walt, begin the company that became Walt Disney Productions, Tuesday in Burbank, California.

Viktor Borisovich Stoklovsky, 91, a versatile Russian writer whose career of 70 years ranged from early opposition to the Bolsheviks to being an honored member of the Soviet literary establishment. Lord St. Oswald, 68, a British journalist who, as Rowland Winn, escaped a death sentence while covering the Spanish Civil War and later served as assistant minister of agriculture in the Macmillan government, Wednesday.

Still, Mr. Gorbachov comes from a different generation from that of his predecessors, and that alone augurs change. He is innocent of any complicity in Stalin's crimes and did not fight in World War II. He also is better educated than his colleagues, with a law degree from Moscow State University.

The Russians are undoubtedly aware of the draw Mr. Gorbachov has in the West, and they evidently hope that a good showing by him in London will embolden Mrs. Thatcher to urge Washington to be receptive when Secretary of State George P. Shultz meets Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in Geneva next month.

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21-12-84

Napoleon did not drink Metaxa



but Alexander did (known as the Great)

Try Metaxa brandy liqueur. Since 1888 it has become a world famous name. Once you have tried Metaxa you'll understand what Napoleon missed.

METAXA the Greek classic

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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OECD: The Down Side

The economists of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development render great service by their detailed assessments of how the world economy is faring. They show what is likely to happen if governments maintain their existing policies and no unpredictable events, such as war or crop failures, intervene — a good background against which to judge whether policies are on the right track.

The latest assessment, which looks ahead as far as mid-1986, shows the industrialized democracies making important progress in some respects (Story, Page 1). Inflation in most countries has fallen, and is expected to stay well below the double-digit rates of the early 1980s. Many countries (but not the United States) have considerably reduced the large budget deficits that are thought to handicap economic performance in the longer run. Wage increases have become more moderate, and profits have improved from a poor initial position, imparting some buoyancy to investment.

But the general picture remains pretty dark. Demand in the United States is becoming much less lively, and no rebound in Europe or Japan is expected to make up for this. So Europe's unemployment slag-heap will go on mounting. Eighteen months from now, a quarter of those aged under 25 may be without a job. And to the consequential risk of social upsets — or gradual debilitation of the human spirit — must be added other dangers. The foreign deficit foreseen for America may lead to an uncomfortable combination of sharp exchange-rate changes and increased trade barriers. This will hardly be conducive to orderly correction of the debt crises of the poorer countries.

So should governments change their track? Or must the world sit down and endure all this? It is when the OECD econo-

mists move from quantification to pontification that they disappoint. They are rightly dismayed by the present trade barriers, which harm all concerned. But there is little discussion of whether the medium-term strategy on which OECD policies are based needs to be reinterpreted.

That strategy concentrates on making labor and capital markets less rigid, encouraging investment, and reducing inflation, rather than trying to iron out short-term fluctuations in demand and employment by frequent adjustment of fiscal and monetary policy. A few years of this strategy was supposed to have put the world back on an expansionary course. But four years later, the expansionary course has emerged only in America (where, arguably, it has happened mainly because budgetary policy was adjusted in favor of expansion). It is not going to emerge anywhere else for at least another year and a half. Are governments in danger of becoming prisoners of their own systems?

The present cautious approach should not be replaced by an inflationary dash for expansion. But there is no scope for action, particularly in Western Europe, to alleviate unemployment by cutting taxes or raising public expenditure (i.e. slowing down the approach to budget balance) instead of watching joblessness rise further?

The scope is certainly not great. In France, Italy, Greece and several other European countries, inflation should still rule it out completely. But there are countries where the judgment could be less severe. The OECD economists hint only subliminally at this, in tones less audible than a bat's squeak. This is a pity, because the public needs unbiased discussion of the question, which is far too important to be left to the rival political factions.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Reporting on the Shuttle

When someone in the U.S. government tells us at The Washington Post that certain material is being withheld from publication, we take the admonition seriously. We listen and we decide what to do. The Washington Post has declined to print material in this category on some occasions over the years. The story currently in the news that has caused so much consternation — our account (1/17, Dec. 20) of the government's plan to launch a new military intelligence satellite on the next flight of the space shuttle — was such a case. Certain material that the Defense Department would not want released was, in fact, withheld by our reporter, although we were not among those called and asked by Secretary Caspar Weinberger not to print the story.

The general outline of the story and many of its specifics had been floating around the governmental and journalistic worlds for months. They did not get there from nowhere. They had been disclosed by military and civilian government sources. Readers of U.S. publications — including America's adversaries, of course — had long since been able to read virtually all of the material that was to appear in the Washington Post story. They had been able to read it elsewhere, in unclassified litera-

ture. Some of this material had been printed in other publications, such as Aviation Week and Space Technology, and broadcast on CBS. Some came from the Reagan administration's public testimony on Capitol Hill.

The Washington Post does not quarrel with Mr. Weinberger's insistence on fulfilling his obligation to protect the national security and also to protect those defense secrets that are essential to it. We do dispute his characterization of our story as representing an irresponsible security breach. If there were security breaches, we believe, they occurred well before this particular account was printed.

We reserve the right, as all self-respecting journalists do, to challenge the government's decisions on what material is suitable to print. And we have no doubt that we will be in many disputes with many administrations on this score in the future — as will our journalistic colleagues. But the intelligence satellite story was not one in which we were setting out to break new ground or in which we carelessly chose to violate security strictures. We believed we were printing a newsworthy story on a subject that was getting ever more attention, and that we were staying within the bounds of responsible, informative journalism.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Is a 'Star Wars' Race Starting?

The U.S. Defense Department has been smart to get its "star wars" program into the funding once again while Mikhail Gorbachev is in Britain arguing against it. This is not the most spectacular of coups. You don't buy much cosmic hardware for \$10 million, and the 10 teams of bidders who are being given that sum are required only to write papers saying whether the project is practicable and how much it will cost. This could even be the means of deciding (as European and independent American strategists have advised) that the project is absurd and that even to attempt it would cost the earth. (But it seems more likely that the aim of Caspar Weinberger and his major-domo Richard Perle is to put a momentum behind the program which future administrations find unstopable. To anyone remotely acquainted with the vagaries of machines, ["star wars"] must seem mission impossible, but Mr. Reagan is set on it.)

If the Americans do go ahead, the Russians will be obliged to follow. This is the arms race in space which now opens up. And if they both attempt to equip themselves with ultra-defensive systems, what happens to the minor nuclear powers? Will Britain, France and China also have to join the race? For if not, their own deterrents will have been bypassed.

These would not be immediate questions if defense planning and expenditure had not been shown to have a momentum quite disproportionate to the challenges being met. It does not matter at what level the two sides are armed provided there is balance between them — Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Gorbachev agreed on that. It is therefore necessary to survive for balance in the new dimension of space, or can space not be left alone and the balance of armaments on Earth be reduced?

So far the American commitment to "star wars" is no more than a license to the Pentagon to spend money, but the time to stop is now before the sums become uncontrollable. American and European interests may seriously diverge if the United States follows the course which the administration seems to be mapping out for it. If the Shultz-Gromyko talks are to lead to an arms control program, let it start by controlling the arms we already have. It should not be jeopardized by the threat of futuristic projects which will add nothing to security but will squander resources even more recklessly than successive missile programs have already done.

—The Guardian (London).

Will the Superpowers Do More Than Talk?

By Fred Warner Neal

CLEAREMONT, California — Recent visits to Moscow and then to Washington reveal quite different attitudes regarding the upcoming talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

There is a tendency in Washington to see the meeting as the start of new arms-control negotiations. In Moscow, officials carefully emphasize that the talks will not constitute negotiations but only discussions about the possibility of resuming negotiations. In Washington, there is an expectation that no basic changes in U.S. positions as enunciated up to now are needed to bring the Russians back to the negotiating table. Unless everything else is told in Moscow is wrong, this is unrealistic. A resumption of arms negotiations is possible — only if both sides compromise.

Conversations in Moscow leave the impression that the Kremlin is prepared to make limited compromises but that it seriously doubts whether the Reagan administration will alter what the Russians view as unacceptable positions.

Two key issues especially concern Moscow. One is deployment in Western Europe of the intermediate-range Pershing-2 missiles, with their ability to strike the Soviet Union with five to eight minutes' warning time. The second is weapons in outer space, as Mikhail S. Gorbachov told members of Parliament in London on Tuesday.

Hints are dropped in Moscow that the Russians may be prepared to abandon insistence on withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles in place if further deployment of Pershing-2s is halted. In return, the Russians would be willing to negotiate a limited reduction of their intermediate-range SS-20s in the context of an overall arms agreement. Such negotiations would amount to a merger of the two sets of arms talks from which Moscow stalked out a year ago, and would deal with a general nuclear balance including intermediate-range and intercontinental missiles.

Moscow's position on outer space weapons is less clear. One possibility is that it might agree to discuss the issue broadly without an advance ban on testing but would insist that the focus of such talks be a prohibition of development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons in space.

Given the Reagan administration's stance as declared up to now, these Soviet positions would be unacceptable. While other Soviet compromises might conceivably emerge in the January talks, there is no indication that Moscow will go much further. Distrust of the United States has never been greater, even in Stalin's time. The Kremlin, in its current re-examination of the future of American-Soviet relations, repeatedly raises the question of whether it is possible to have "normal" relations or whether anti-Soviet attitudes are so predominant in American society that only a hostile relationship is possible. The U.S. position in the Shultz-Gromyko talks is likely to be viewed in the Soviet Union as something of a litmus test of American intentions.

There appears to be an overall tightening of resolve to maintain what Moscow insists is an existing strategic parity, no matter what. At the same time, the prospect of unrestricted nuclear arms expansion on both sides in an atmosphere of increasing hostility is as frightening to Soviet leaders as to many Americans, perhaps more so: hence, an apparent willingness to search for small compromises that might help get relations on a less dangerous track. The Russians also see public-relations advantages in appearing willing to talk.

If Moscow should agree to negotiate a reduction in the numbers of its SS-20s in return for a halt in further deployment of Pershing-2s, it would be making what it sees as a considerable concession. By January, more than half of the scheduled Pershing-2 deployment will be completed, along with a number of cruise missiles.

The Russians might forgo raising the issue of British and French missiles directly but would insist that these missiles figure in the extent of any reduction in SS-20s. For all the Soviet clamor about the British and French missiles, they never have been Moscow's major concern.

The basic Soviet position — although not usually stated in this form — is that the SS-20s are necessary primarily to counter the U.S. forward-based systems in West Germany — essentially bombers — and U.S. nuclear-armed submarines assigned to the Atlantic alliance. Under the Reagan administration's "zero option" proposal, with no U.S. Euro-missiles and no Soviet SS-20s, the West's "Europe-oriented" nuclear capacity would be greater than that of the Soviet Union, even if one excludes British and French missiles.

The Soviet desire to stop a "star wars" weapons race is substantial, especially because of Moscow's awareness of American advantages in technology. This may produce more Soviet flexibility, but given the mood in Moscow it is likely to be limited.

The writer, a former chairman of the international relations department at Claremont Graduate School, is executive vice president of the American Committee on East-West Accord, a private organization. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Warning to the EC: Beware Subversive Newcomers

By Giles Merritt

B RUSSELS — The recent summit in Dublin afforded a disturbing glimpse into the European Community's future after it enlarges to 12 members. Unless its rich North begins to bankroll its poor South more generously, the newcomers may subvert the EC's political machinery in order to extort the money.

Europeans like to categorize the three-yearly meetings of the EC heads of government as successes or failures, and Dublin has some claim to being a success. An important pact on wine production cutbacks transformed Dublin from breakdown to breakthrough in the long haul toward enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal. Yet it was really a triumph of the spirit, for Greece's objections at Dublin have profound implications.

The Greek tactic of threatening to use its veto to torpedo admission of Spain and Portugal unless it gets a handsome cash payoff has raised the specter of a Community held to ransom by its poorest members.

Greece's price, meanwhile, is about 5 billion ECUs (about \$3.6 billion) in special EC funding over the next five years, which is roughly five times more than most of the other member governments are willing to grant.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu has been criticized bitterly for holding a gun to the Community's head, and both Lisbon and Madrid made suitably repining noises. But they must by now be taking notes on

the Greek technique for hijacking the Community from within.

Obviously, the Dublin agreement cleared the way for a final round of talks between the EC and Spain and Portugal. In fact, they were "non-negotiations" that got under way again at the beginning of this week, because neither side has much room for maneuver. But if the two candidate countries wish to join on schedule at the beginning of 1986, they

will have only themselves to blame. Ever since accepting the Portuguese and Spanish membership applications in 1977, the northern EC states have avoided putting their money where their mouth is.

The geopolitical arguments for reinforcing the infant democracies of Spain and Portugal — and, indeed, of Greece — are as strong now as then, while the economic case is also as compelling. The temptation has nev-

ertheless been for the northern capitals to look askance at the newcomers' much weaker economies and complain that they will be a burden on the Community. Perhaps the countries that begrudge the cost of enlargement should remind themselves of the original reason for it.

Enlargement was seen, to be blunt, as the lesser of two evils. It was reckoned that the underdeveloped southern countries would catch up more quickly if they were inside the Community than if left to their own devices. That is still a realistic assessment, because the cost to the EC of enlargement to 12 is comparatively low. The extra costs are estimated to be equivalent to 7 percent of the EC budget — say, about \$1 billion a year for the rest of the decade. The newcomers will scarcely cripple the EC's finances, while at the same time they will provide new market opportunities for European industry.

It was always in the cards that enlargement would create a "two-speed Europe" in which the ideal of economic convergence would have to be abandoned. Spain's museum-piece industries and Portugal's debt mountain make that inevitable. The problem is that the northern countries risk creating a Community that is divided politically and economically.

Proof of the way in which the coinage of EC membership has been devalued in outsiders' eyes came recently with a casual Moroccan inquiry to the Community about joining.

Even more worrying to some was a brash announcement by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey that his country will insist on taking its rightful place in the EC. Ankara, too, no doubt sees the advantages of bargaining from the inside, since the EC's institutions give a member state powerful votes that can paralyze Community action.

Increasingly, the EC governments are pondering how to resolve the Community's less important deadlocks through majority voting. But institutional reforms like that would not wave a magic wand over the new members' grievances and prevent them from renegotiating terms.

International Herald Tribune.

Reagan Would Do Fine Without His Economic Panel

By Arthur B. Laffer

L OS ANGELES — Wages and prices stabilized last month after President Reagan summarily dismissed the Council on Wage and Price Stability in 1981. Energy became more available (and at lower cost) to the consumer once the Department of Energy budget was drastically cut. Now correlations do not prove much, but these two instances do foster conjecture as to just what would happen if the president carried out his threat to eliminate the Council of Economic Advisers.

Established by an act of Congress in 1946, the council has led an existence fraught with controversy. It does not quite know, or is unwilling to admit, what its role should be, and it serves solely in an advisory capacity. Therefore, unlike the Department of the Treasury or the Office of Management and Budget, it can never "solidify" its position in the policy decision-making arena. Its power rests exclusively on the access and influence that its chairman enjoys with the president.

When all else fails, the chairman, clad in robes of moral indignation, runs into the open arms of the press — and anyone else willing to listen. Is it any wonder that presidents from time to time become

disillusioned with their economic advisers? The decision to terminate the council would scarcely constrain the same individuals from having their say from the ivory towers of academia, nor would the law preclude the press from reporting their pronouncements. The only change of substance would be the loss of an aura of palace intrigue and royal duplicity.

On all levels of analysis the president desperately needs objective and honest economic advice. But the president needs that advice in an environment of trust and openness. Personal advisers have a right to be heard without recrimination, but along with that right comes the obligation to refrain from sharing that counsel with the outside world. The Council of Economic Advisers has violated this privacy consideration — sometimes, it would seem, whenever an opportunity arose. As a consequence, its members have lost the trust of the people whom they were directed to serve.

The decision on retaining the Council of Eco-

nomics Advisers is not of great import in America's quest to reduce spending by hundreds of billions of dollars — although, heaven knows, a \$2.6-billion annual budget looks large in relation to most families' budgets. Simply stated, the issue is this: Does the council serve its appointed task of providing private counsel to the president and his immediate staff? The answer, unfortunately, is no. In its never-ending quest to drape itself in a veneer of disinterested objectivity, the council would sooner risk sabotaging good policy than being perceived as loyal to the presidency.

Every profession is in some sense a conspiracy against the laity. So constituted professional organizations can be counted on to serve their professions first. As such, they serve no useful role in reporting solely to the president. My vote would be: "Off with their heads."

The writer, Charles B. Thornton professor of business economics at the University of Southern California, is most recently the co-author of "International Economics in an Integrated World." He contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

Thatcher's Message on 'Star Wars'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — However much the old "special relationship" between the United States and Britain may have eroded in the past few years, it is alive and well in the report from Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan. They came to power at roughly the same time with roughly the same ideology. They like and complement each other.

Before Mr. Reagan was a successful politician, he was a movie actor, and it shows in his episodic approach to the presidency. Before Mrs. Thatcher was equally successful as a politician, she was a schoolmarm. And that shows in the way she does her homework and in her tough-minded, classroom manner and command.

All this is by way of setting the stage for her arrival in Washington on Saturday. According to U.S. officials, she passed the word that she wants to get down to the nitty-gritty of arms control, among other things, in the quiet informal confines of the president's Camp David retreat. She will be bringing with her, British-style, a view and, by extension, Western Europe's arms control prospects, but also an exclusive, firsthand insight into the Soviet state of mind deriving from her recent talks with Mikhail Gorbachov, who is said to be the No. 2 man in the Soviet power structure.

Given the president's disposition to listen to what she has to say, their encounter could have more effect on U.S. arms control policy than the president's sessions with his own arms controllers. The effect would be to strengthen Mr. Reagan's own influence on the effort of his sharply divided administration to work out a common U.S. position for the January meeting between Secretary of State George Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

Of all the allied leaders, "she is the only one who can lean on him," says a State Department official. But Mrs. Thatcher will be careful not to lean in a way that would threaten the desired effect: the removal of "star wars" as a hobgoblin for European allies and a stumbling block in arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

"Star wars" is the bad name given for good reason to what is formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI. It got its misnomer by the loose way it was introduced by the president in a speech on March 23, 1983. To hear him tell it, SDI would eventually make nuclear weapons "irrelevant and obsolete."

Numerous critics (including Mrs. Thatcher) do not quarrel with the value of continuing research and development, to explore the possibility. What they deplore is the excessive hype and the danger that this will provoke an incredibly costly and destabilizing escalation of the race to develop both defensive and improved offensive weapons, dooming efforts at arms control.

That, I am told, will be Mrs. Thatcher's measured argument. She will tell the president that defensive weapons are now inextricably caught up in the arms control process; that the issue will have to be met before the Russians will proceed on other fronts; and that this requires a serious effort to halt the extension of the arms race into space.

Mrs. Thatcher will not insist that Mr. Reagan abandon his dream — merely that he put it in some realistic perspective by getting it, insofar as possible, to the closest of research and development. That is something that cannot be controlled by negotiated agreements; controls on research and development cannot be effectively verified. Mutual restraint must center on deployments.

Mrs. Thatcher will be bringing with her the impression from her talks with Mr. Gorbachov that the Soviet Union cannot afford a defensive nuclear arms race, that it would rather put the money to better economic purposes, but that it will not hesitate to try to match U.S. technology. With no curbs on ultimate deployment, the effect on Western Europe would be to inflame latent fears that the United States will never be willing to risk its cities to save Europe's, which has been the essence of nuclear deterrence as the Europeans see it. The British and the French, with their own independent nuclear forces, would take no comfort from a developing U.S. nuclear defense that would rob their own forces of the desired deterrent effect.

"Star wars" in its worst, most idealistic and unrealistic formulation, is widely seen in many major administration quarters, as a genuine threat to arms control. Mrs. Thatcher is uniquely positioned at the moment to make the case. The only question is whether the president, with his public commitment to the notion that there is some kind of shortcut to a nuclear-free world, is of a mind to make the best use of her second opinion.

Washington Post Writers Group.

FROM OUR DEC. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Canada Questions Its Ties

OTTAWA — The Ottawa Evening Journal says: "The reduction of \$85,000,000 in the army and navy estimates of the United States for 1910 emphasizes anew the fortunate isolation of that country, an isolation which Canada shares equally. Some of our people object to British connection when it means paying our share for naval defence. They proclaim that we are defended sufficiently by the Monroe Doctrine. The United States figures of naval expenditure show how contemptible this pitiful stuff about the Monroe Doctrine is for us. The reliance is not on the Doctrine, but on the United States dollars behind the Doctrine. The proclamation is that we are parasites on either Great Britain or the United States."

1934: Canal Defenses Called Adequate

WASHINGTON — Charges of Nelson Rounsavell, publisher of the English-language newspaper "American," in the Canal Zone, that a score of men willing to sacrifice their lives could destroy the Panama Canal, were received here by the Army and Navy Departments as overestimating the possibilities of attack and underestimating protective measures now taken. Officials of both departments said the Canal can and will be properly defended in times of emergency. Every precaution is taken against a one-man attempt to dynamite the canal, though such a form of attack is recognized as most difficult to prevent. In case of war, steel nets will be erected over the locks to protect them from air attacks.

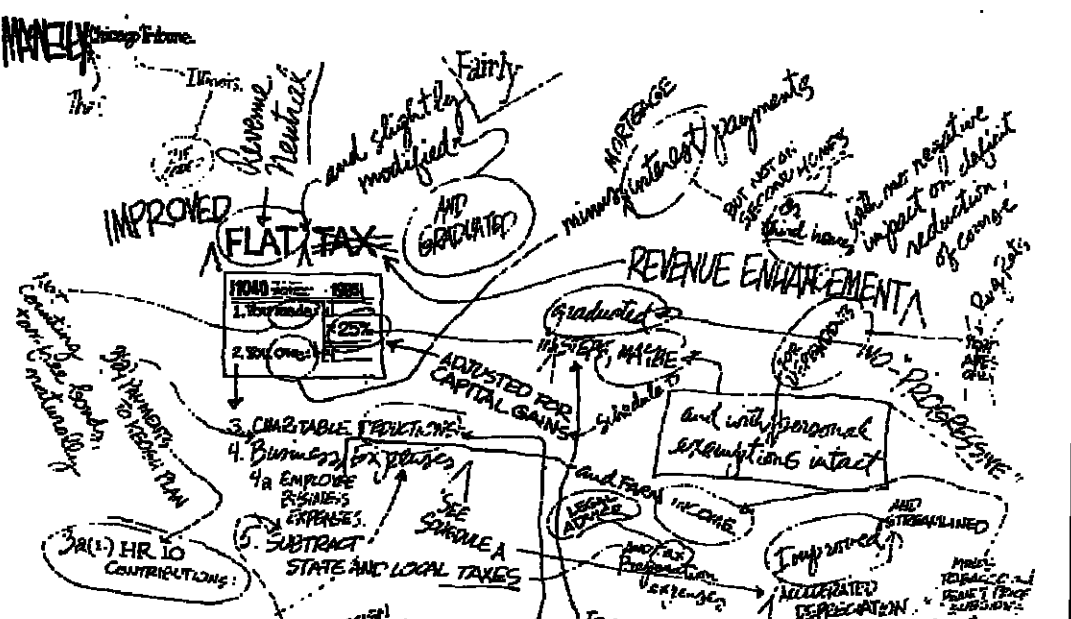
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Le Monde Turns 40

Wednesday, Dec. 19, brought the 40th anniversary issue of Le Monde, a daily newspaper which — present company excepted — has no serious rival in Europe.

We should be grateful to General de Gaulle, who sponsored Le Monde and never tried to intimidate its editors, even though he grumbled about their refusals to support him. Mainly, though, we should honor the people at Le Monde who have gone on say-

ing and doing what the French say and do when, despite adversity, they remain "equal to themselves."

DAVID DORRANCE, Paris.

The Gandhi Cremation

The front-page photograph in your Hong Kong edition on Nov. 5 showing Rajiv Gandhi lighting the funeral pyre of his mother, Indira Gandhi, is captioned: "Rajiv Gandhi sets fire to the body of his mother, Indira Gandhi, at the cremation ceremony. This terminology is most inappropriate to describe the Hindu tradition of cremating a dead body. A more appropriate phrase would have been 'lights the funeral pyre.'"

SATISH G. MEHTA, Bombay.

Editor's note: The caption was changed in European editions to read "pyre" instead of "body."

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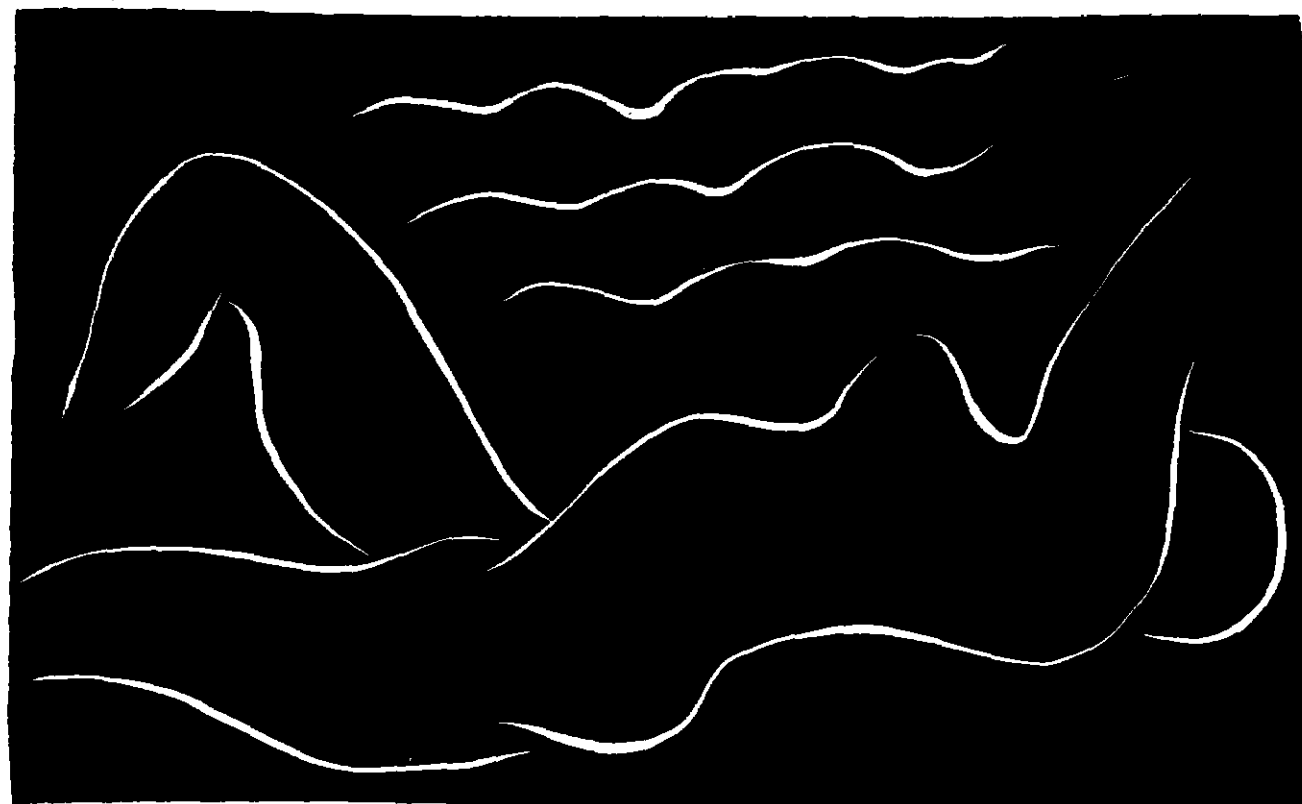
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Philip Goodin

Dec. 21, 1984

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Matisse engraving, "Nude in the Waves," 1938.

Noble Sleuthing in Art

by John Russell

NEW YORK — The next time someone asks you what you want for Christmas, take a deep breath and say: "I'd like a catalogue raisonné." As a conversation stopper, that sentence has few equals.

Then you take another deep breath and say: "The catalogue raisonné can be one of the noblest works of man. Through it, and better than in almost any other way, we can study a work of a great artist in its every detail. It has in it something of biography, something of the detective story, something of the laboratory and something of ecstasy."

Those are strong words, but this season has seen them borne out more than once. The example most eagerly awaited was probably John Rewald's "Paul Cézanne: The Watercolors" (New York Graphic Society, 487 pages, \$125). Others in a very high class are "The Later Paintings and Drawings of John Constable" by Graham Reynolds (Yale University Press, two volumes, \$195), and "Henri Matisse: The Graphic Work" by Marguerite Matisse-Duthuit and Claude Duthuit (published in France by Claude Duthuit, distributed in the United States by Lucien Goldschmidt Inc., two volumes, \$395). Also relevant is the reissue of "The Paintings of J.M.W. Turner" by Evelyn Joll and Martin Butler (Yale University Press, two volumes, \$195).

They are all glorious in their different ways. Cézanne's watercolors are widely dispersed and such is their fragility that it can never be easy to see them, let alone to handle them. Subject by subject and year by year they cover the whole gamut of Cézanne's interests: among them, the organic scenes that foamed up from his unconscious, the monumental figures of Provencal cardplayers, the still life that includes an affectionate portrait of a named variety of Provencal pear, the evocation of a plaster cast of a Cupid by the French 17th-century sculptor Pierre Puget, and the late studies of skulls that are so much more than conventional intimations of mortality.

Cézanne treated watercolor as a friend and confidant. As he grew older, he also treated it more and more as a high-risk medium, and in the end, as Rewald says, "watercolor was put on so thinly — echoing his technique in oils — that it achieves a transparent quality that makes it impossible to retouch or correct a tint, except conceivably to darken it, which is exactly what Cézanne seems never to have done."

It follows from this that the late watercolors in particular gain enormously if our guide is someone who has seen them all, read everything written about them and has

something of his own to add. John Rewald is such a person.

Sometimes the facts that he has dredged up from the past have a surprising actuality. As early as 1911 a reviewer for The New York Times published an assessment of one of Cézanne's watercolors of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire that stands out even today by reason of its insight, its eloquence and its innovative good sense.

The review printed in The New York Evening Mail does not come out so well. "The watercolors of Cézanne," it says, "are certainly a long drop from the inspired clairvoyance of John Marin. The Cézanne watercolors shown here are mere artistic embryos — unborn, unshaped, almost unthought-of things, which yield little fruit for either the eye or the soul."

It is the duty of the cataloger to take us stage by stage through the history of taste, the history of ownership and the history of understanding. It is John Rewald's achievement that, no matter how preeminently right the opinions of others may clearly be, he always has something substantial to add.

Even so, this is not a kind of book that is likely ever to sell in the low six figures. If people prefer Irving Stone's novel "Lust for Life" to the catalogue raisonné of Vincent van Gogh, and W. Somerset Maugham's novel "The Moon and Sixpence" to the catalogue raisonné of Paul Gauguin, that is their privilege.

Nor is there any reason why art history should not be written in straight biographical form. But, for whatever reason, that no longer happens very often. Revelations are more likely to be confined to the individual entries in a catalogue raisonné than to a long continuous narrative that tells us how this happened, and then that happened, and what came of it all.

So it is worthwhile to get the catalogue habit, even if it calls for patience and concentration. A catalogue raisonné looks dry to the layman, and the publisher is likely to skip on the illustrations. It is full of lists — of owners, bibliographical references, exhibitions, disputed dates and music references to liming and rainmaking, varnish and devarnishing.

There are pseudo-catalogues raisonnés that serve primarily to validate a given body of work and to give it a standing in the market that it might not otherwise possess.

It is important, therefore, to know from the start exactly which artists are worth cataloging at all, and which are worth cataloging. One of them is John Constable, the English painter who lived from 1776 to 1837 and changed our whole notion of landscape. As a human being, he was about as far from Cézanne as a man can be.

Cézanne was tormented, secretive, unrecognized, and yet at the same time the possessor of a first-rate classical education and an inspired student of those elements in the art of the past that he could turn to his advantage.

Constable by contrast came on very much — though sometimes misleadingly — as a natural man who stood for what he called "natural painting."

But John Constable was much more complicated, both in his character and in his art, than people thought. We are lucky in having, thanks to the late scholar R.B. Beckett, a monumental edition of his collected letters.

REYNOLDS has spent much of his life with Constable, both as a scholar and as the curator of the great Constable collection in the Victoria & Albert Museum in London. He, if anyone, can make the work rhyme with the life. He also knows how to slot in and out the enormous amount of documentary evidence that Beckett and others have turned up.

Sponsored by the Paul Mellon Institute for the study of British art, the two volumes of the Constable catalogue are worthy companions to the catalogue, likewise in two volumes, of the paintings of J.M.W. Turner that was produced a year or two ago by Martin Butler, curator at the Tate Gallery in London, and Evelyn Joll, now managing director of Thomas Agnew & Sons, the London firm of dealers that had been established for well over 100 years.

Now revised and enlarged, the Turner catalogue has the status of the Rewald Cézanne, the Reynolds Constable and the Matisse complete engravings for which Matisse's only daughter and her son were responsible. There is a difference, however.

The two-volume Matisse work is comparatively thin on text, but in the way of revelation — of works hitherto unknown but here illustrated and minutely examined — it is in a special class. There are engravings by Matisse that everyone knows, but they number around 20 or 30.

Marguerite Matisse passed the 800 mark without any apparent difficulty, and she was able to include many an image that we long to see in the original. Meanwhile, the standard of reproduction is commendably high.

In fact, we can say of the Matisse, as of the Cézanne, the Constable and the Reynolds, that if you are concerned with the artists in question you simply have to have these books somewhere at hand — if not at home, then in a nearby library. And if you are lucky enough to be able to collect any or all of those artists, then you owe it to yourself to have the volumes within reach.

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Gardening Without Tears

LONDON — Just now, when there's almost nothing to look at, is the best time to visit a garden. Stately homes may be closed and humbler plots quietly asleep, but this is the moment when the avant-gardener is in full bloom.

The avant-gardener is the invention of the English gardening expert Alan Titchmarsh, who has written some 12 serious books, has 20 years of gardening experience although he is only 35, holds a diploma from Kew and gives gardening advice on breakfast-time television. His new book, "Avant-Gardening: A Guide to One-Upmanship in the Garden" (Sourvenir Press, London), has hit best-seller lists within weeks of publication.

"This is a wonderful time of year to invite anyone, because it's the only time when you can legitimately show a perfectly dreadful plot and say, 'Of course, the garden's always like this at this time of year,'" he says. "The excuse starts to wear thin at the end of February, and when March has come and gone if it's still bad at the beginning of April, then you've got problems."

The point of avant-gardening is to have as few problems as possible. "It's aimed at people who are rather reluctant, showing



Alan Titchmarsh.

MARY BLUME

them the easy way without the garden becoming a millstone around their necks," Titchmarsh says. He dispenses a lot of sound advice (bonemeal is a waste of time and money; garden compost is always referred to as "good," as in "good garden compost"; mulching not only keeps down the weeds but keeps in the moisture, enriches the soil and is fashionable, especially when the mulch is straw, newspaper and sawdust). But the point of the book is to tell readers who aspire to avant-gardening what to wear, what names to drop, what to grow, which gardens to visit and where to live (southern England and northernmost Scotland).

The book also tells both gardeners and visitors what to say and this is why garden visiting at this time of year offers such rich possibilities: Since there is nothing much to see, one can say almost anything. It is preferable to say it in Latin, which is less off-putting than it sounds if you stick to Titchmarsh's three key words: *speciosa* ("roughly translated it means 'lovely'"), *superba* ("even better") and *kwensis* ("They're bound to have something bred at Kew Gardens").

"When standing some distance from a group of plants, wave your arms loosely in the air and say, 'Ham! special! super-

ba! kwensis' been odd this year?" Titchmarsh suggests. "Your host is bound to have at least one plant within the panorama that boasts that name and you can relax for the rest of the day safe in the knowledge that when your host thinks about it, the plant will most certainly have been odd."

Another gardening expert, Christopher Lloyd, who is a sort of guru to Titchmarsh, has come up with a ploy that Titchmarsh deeply admires. "He says to give the plant a kick and ask, 'What are you calling this?'" This implies that you are aware that its name has been changed recently and the person you are visiting doesn't know it.

Titchmarsh gardens in Hampshire and his soil, he says, is absolutely dreadful (it is always good to complain about your soil). "It's chalk, clay and flint in almost equal parts, it's really vile. And it's on the side of a hill. It's absolutely lovely countryside but it's very difficult to get a spade in it," he said after an afternoon of rose-planting (old-fashioned shrub roses, presumably; no other kind is fashionable). Despite his expertise, he has trouble with Alpines, particularly *diarysia*, and with carrots. His family eats broccoli instead.

Titchmarsh is a down-to-earth man and no snob, but he says one must face the fact that the garden is a hotbed of fashion. His kindly aim is to help readers avoid pitfalls that will make their gardens infra dig rather than avant-garde.

For example, a formal garden should include an *allée* of pleached hornbeams leading to an obelisk, lots of clipped box and yew, a rectangular pool (not for swimming) and straight paths without a hint of a curve. It should not have *putting greens*, lawns mowed to give a striped effect (lawns should in any case be referred to as grass rather than lawns), crazy paving, privet ("tatty, greedy and depressing") or, of course, *gnomes*.

Your greenhouse should be well out of sight, behind a hedge of shrub roses. A lean-to ready-made greenhouse attached to a house is not a conservatory. A proper conservatory is something to flaunt. "You treat your conservatory rather like a winter garden. It's a room of the house where plants happen to grow out of the floor and it has an air of grandeur and plenty about it." Your conservatory must not contain tuberous begonias ("unless you enjoy honest vulgarity") or orchids ("unless you enjoy dishonest vulgarity").

Clothing is important. A male avant-gardener would never wear shorts, galoshes, a nylon anorak or a brightly-colored short-sleeved shirt. He should not wear gloves or a hat (although a flat Harris tweed cap is acceptable in really foul weather); he should wear a Lakeland-style pullover with leather elbow and shoulder patches, tweed or cordu-

roy breeches, and his hunter green Wellington boots should be handmade and worn with the buckles undone. His jacket should be a Barbour Solway, which is completely water- and windproof, says Titchmarsh, although they smell as though the dog had been sick on them when they are new.

Titchmarsh gardens in, of all things, a striped rugby shirt. "I'm not actually portraying myself as the archetypal avant-gardener," he says, "and I have got green wellies with the buckles open, so I'm halfway there."

His favorite gardens are Sissinghurst ("absolutely adorable, one of the most beautiful gardens there is") and Hidcote in Gloucestershire. "I like intimate gardens," he says. "I'm not much of a fan of rolling acres."

Selections from Titchmarsh's list of ins and outs of avant-gardening:

In climbers and wall plants: vines (especially *Vitis californica*), clematis (*C. cirrhosa* *balerica* is best), sweet peas, wisteria (but only if it's old). Out: wisteria if it's young, forsythia, roses (double-flowered varieties, especially "Handel").

Hybrid tea roses are definitely out. Flower beds are better than borders. Gertrude Jekyll's last name is of course pronounced with a long "e." All salads are all right, as are edible flowers such as violets and nasturtiums; inexcusable vegetables include Brussels sprouts, sweet corn and, of course, carrots. Every herb is fashionable. In the house, aspidistras are surprisingly acceptable and so, unsurprisingly, is stephanotis; rubber plants, bromeliads, dieffenbachia and bonsai are not.

MOST people, says Titchmarsh, have taken his book in very good part, although one lady attacked him for his outspoken distaste for chrysanthemums. "She said 'I'm not going to watch you on the television any more. The chrysanthemum is a beautiful flower, it comes out in autumn when nothing else will, it's the only thing in the garden that's giving you any color, you really are horrid to say anything against it. You're on my blacklist now.'"

"She was quite serious. I was quite upset. I wrote back and said please, it's not that I dislike them, it's just that snobbish gardeners wouldn't grow them."

In fact there is room for everything in the garden. Beauty being in the eye of the beholder, even the definition of a weed is purely subjective.

"A weed," says Titchmarsh, "is any plant growing where you don't want it, according to the classical definition. So if you've got a rose growing in your cabbage patch, that rose would be a weed." Even a shrub rose, one assumes.

McCracken and the Met Make Up

by Bernard Holland

NEW YORK — Six years have passed since James McCracken quit the Metropolitan Opera in anger, canceling his opening night in "Tannhäuser" and 27 other appearances in the 1978-79 season. America's premier tenor and America's premier opera company are back together, and tonight McCracken is scheduled to sing Radames to Leontyne Price's Aida at the Met.

Have he and the Met really made up? In a recent interview, McCracken paused briefly, stared with operatic intensity at the ceiling and answered, "I guess I should say yes."

"Otello" was my role at the Met," he went on, "and when they chose someone to do it on television other than me, it hurt. I'm over that. It doesn't upset me anymore, but going back is not the same. I'm glad to be at the Met. As America's leading dramatic tenor, I should be there. But looking back at what happened — it hurts."

The Met will do five "Otellos" this year, but Plácido Domingo will sing them. That seems not to bother McCracken, who sang the role 43 times at the Met, plus 16 times on the company's spring tours. "It's understandable that they brought new people to the role," he said. "Radames is an important singing part, and I'll also be doing 'Pagliacci' at the Met in 1986. But Otello is a great character for both acting and singing. When they did two television performances of it that year and chose me for neither, I couldn't accept it. So many audiences throughout the country had seen me do it on tour; I'm sure they would have tuned in. In fact, if I ran the Met, I'd say to singers, 'You want to be on television; then do the tour.'"

Leaving the Met did not deactivate

McCracken's career. He broadened his activities at Covent Garden in London and the Vienna State Opera, recorded widely and made the rounds of most of the other opera houses in the United States. "I was doing 25 or 26 performances at the Met a year, and I enjoyed doing the tour," he remembered. "I thought leaving the Met would mean doing less, but I was surprised at all the people who called wanting me. I went to places I never had time to go to before — Toronto, Montreal, Dallas, to Sarah Caldwell in Boston. I've liked singing with some regional American houses, where I also give master classes."

McCracken doesn't want his feelings about the Met to be taken as complaining. "I've had a great career; I have a marvelous family," he said. "So I didn't do 'Otello' on television — I'm still a happy man."

AT 58, McCracken sings fewer performances than he once did (three or four a month, or about 36 a year as opposed to 60 in the past), but judging from his performance in Act II of "Samson et Dalila" in a Carnegie Hall concert a year ago, the voice still rings with power and confidence.

"I've never had an operation in my life," McCracken beams. "I study positive thinking and Christian Science, though there have been times when I shouldn't have sung — when I trusted God to be my partner and He was really out to lunch that day. American singers don't cancel much. I guess they get so few chances to sing they take them all. Europeans tend to drop out when their noses begin to run."

McCracken's home is in Switzerland — quite a distance from Gary, Indiana, where he grew up and once worked in a steel mill. "My daughter was born in Italy, but it was at

the Zurich Opera that my wife Sandra and I got our start. We were all young and vigorous, and we've come to feel very much at home there."

"Today, I'm better able to control my energy when I sing," he said. "The funny thing is that my voice hasn't darkened with time, as so often happens. If anything, it's more lyric-sounding. People are living longer than they once did, and for the same reason, a lot of singers — including myself — are singing longer."

These days, McCracken is not so much looking for new material as he is solidifying what he knows. "I do 'Otello' in Berlin and March and 'Turandot' in Paris," he said. "I want to do the standard repertory better — to be able to put something into my voice for 'Pagliacci' that wasn't there before. When I was 32, Herbert von Karajan wanted me to do Tristan and Tannhäuser, but I told him I was having too good a time singing Verdi. I've done Tannhäuser since then, and I once studied the second act of 'Tristan' for Boston, but it didn't work out."

McCracken was looking forward with pleasure to singing with Price, who, according to press reports, will be making her operatic farewell in these performances of "Aida." "A few years ago Leontyne was saying she couldn't do Aida any more, but her singing lately — which has gone so well — must have changed her mind."

McCracken said, "I remember doing the premiere of this production with her in 1976. I thought some of the direction was funny, but it's a good production."

McCracken thinks his early years in Zurich gave him and his wife, the mezzo soprano Sandra Warfield, opportunities that young American opera singers do not have today. "In this country," he said, "it's hard to find the places to go and make your

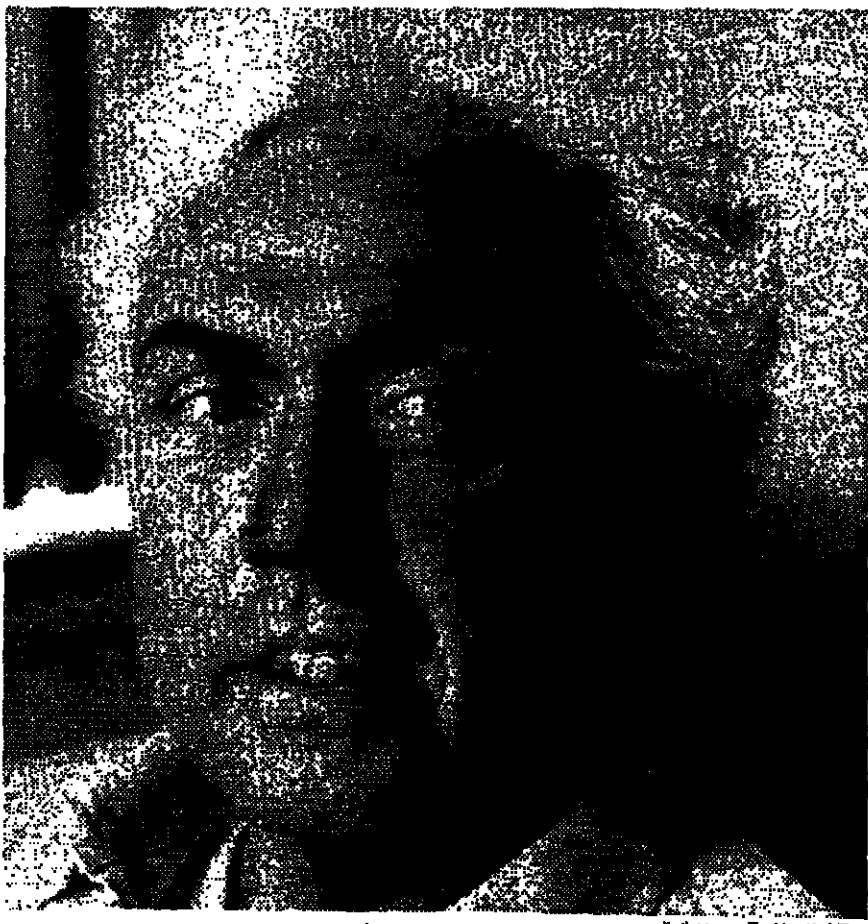
mistakes. The Zurich house played every night of the week except Sunday, 10 months of the year. You didn't have to be so damn good; in fact, audiences really expected some of it to be bad. Every opera company in America thinks that it's the best, and it won't allow for young singers who aren't perfect. I did my first 'Carmen' in Zurich. I had a chance to work things out."

McCracken admits, however, that he has had to do some first performances under the pressure of appearing in a major theater. "I sang Bacchus in 'Ariadne auf Naxos' for the first time in Vienna. The people in the audience knew the opera better than I did, but I sang well and got away with it."

HIS own good experiences in youth have colored McCracken's thoughts about his own retirement, whenever that comes. "I've been asked to teach at Indiana University, but I don't feel qualified," he said. "What I'd really like to do is find an opera house and help run it. At least, I'd know what not to do. I'd like to create a place which allows for young people to make their mistakes and grow. Some of the most sensitive talents get overwhelmed by the competition early on and drop out of singing before they've had a chance to develop, while a lot of the singers who make the grade aren't necessarily the best talents but the ones with the most ambition and drive."

Who are the up-and-coming tenors of opera? "If there were any," answered McCracken, "I suppose I wouldn't be coming back to the Met. They may be out there, but they are hard to find. Where do they find a place to showcase?"

But McCracken is open in his admiration of Domingo and Luciano Pavarotti, two leading tenors of today and potential rivals.



James McCracken, in makeup for "Aida" rehearsal.

Of Domingo: "He has the musicality and the ability. He can learn it all with such ease." Of Pavarotti: "Yes, Giorgio wasn't much of a movie, but I thought Luciano sounded wonderful. I have no quarrel with either man —

and though I know this sounds like a tenor — it's because I'm the equal of either of them. I may not be a superstar, but by God, I'm an opera singer."

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TRAVEL

Restaurants: Between Sips

by Patricia Wells

PARIS — The face of Paris is changing — especially the face of one of the city's most classic of institutions, the café. You wake up one morning to find that the familiar old tumble-down café has been "boutique" — reconstructed to resemble a suburban greenhouse and diligently decorated with plastic flowers. And the coffee is worse than ever.

If not that, then the café has been swallowed up by a chain, such as a Four de France bakery, where you'll find some of the prettiest but most mediocre bread around.

And if not that, then the café will be turned into a wine bar. And that, in many cases, is not such a bad thing.

France seems to be breeding a lot of young, ambitious sommeliers these days, men with a curiosity and willingness to search out some good bottles. Perhaps the French have finally decided they need to take a cue from the British and Americans, and look beyond the hills of Bordeaux and Burgundy. If the trend continues, it won't be all bad, especially if you can also get a good cup of coffee.

The newest wine bar in town is L'X, just across the street from the former Ecole Polytechnique, which is known as "L'X" in French. It's a wonderful location for wine enthusiasts, just up the street from one of the city's most eclectic wine shops, Jean-Baptiste Bessie, where you'll find a marvelous Armagnac.

If you can time a visit to both wine bars is open — and that's a bit hazardous, for his opening and closing hours follow personal whim — all the better.

L'X underwent the transformation from café to wine bar a few weeks ago, and though the paint has now dried, there is still a lot to sort out. For the present, there's no printed wine list or warm *plat du jour*, but don't let that stop you. The chatty sommelier-owner,

Jean-Michel Deluc, is full of enthusiasm and knowledge, and one can easily while away an hour or so sipping through some of his newer discoveries. This is a chance to acquaint yourself with lesser-known French country wines, such as Pacherre, the white wine of the Madiran region in the southwest, or with the owner's latest find from Carcassonne, Tricastin or Beaumes-de-Venise. It's great fun to go with a thirsty group, and sample the wines by the glass, sharing as well the excellent platter of charcuterie that includes superb *rilletes* and pâté, fine sausages and properly pucker *corbichons*. There is also a decent selection of warm vegetable *tartar* — the mushroom quiche was the best, though — and a *tarte Tatin* that is not great, but better than most.

As for the other wines, it's a mistake, but no surprise to find no Beaujolais in this wine bar. To be chic, it is now essential that you turn your nose up at Beaujolais. But that's a bit of a cop-out for someone who insists that he scours the country for the best. Though it takes some hunting, good Beaujolais does exist, and good Beaujolais nouveau is certain to be better than all the "nouveau" replacements being foisted upon us from the Rhône Valley, the Loire, even Bordeaux.

One sorry note: the flabby *baguettes*. Wine bars should serve good bread.

Another café transformed into a wine bar is on the Right Bank. Le Bistrot du Sommelier is already so popular for lunch that the "Complet" sign goes up around noon. The wine is far more interesting here than the food, which appears to be a mere afterthought.

This is the bistro of Philippe Faure-Brac, who has managed to put together a nicely varied wine list, representing just about every winemaking region in France. In an afternoon or evening, you can take quite an imaginary tour, stopping off in Provence to

enjoy the pleasing white Palette, Château Simone; sampling the very respectable young red from the Loire, Saumur-Champigny; getting to know Châteauneuf-du-Pape's "second" wine, Châteauneuf-du-Pape Rouge. There are, as well, the better known wines such as Coudou-Duhois, Chateau, Georges Dubouche's Pouilly-Fuissé and René Davissat's Chablis.

Perhaps one of the "hottest" wines around today is E. Guigal's Côte Rôtie. Here his hard-to-find 1980 "Côte Rôtie de Blonde" can be had by the glass (21 francs, about \$2.20) or the half-liter carafe (84 francs), and his almost-impossible-to-find 1980 La Mouline is sold by the bottle (250 francs). Though drinking a 1980 Côte Rôtie is the culinary equivalent of infanticide (this is the sort of wine that needs to be locked in hiding for a decade), I guess we can excuse it in the name of gustatory judgment. (There is one whopping lapse of judgment: What on earth is the insipid Mouton Cadet doing on the list?)

For something to do between sips, there is a serviceable *plat du jour* (on one day it was a pleasant, fresh salmon trout awash in *beurre blanc*), along with the standard selection of terrines, pâtés, ham and sausage. The bread from Poilâne is, of course, delicious, and so is the coffee.

L'X, 1 Rue de l'Ecole Polytechnique, Paris 5; tel: 354.29.37. Closed Sunday. Open until 1 A.M. Visa. From 75 to 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

Jean-Baptiste Bessie, 48 Rue de la Montagne Sainte-Geneviève, Paris 5; tel: 323.35.80. Closed Monday. Generally open 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 4:30 P.M. to 8:30 P.M. Tuesday through Saturday, 11 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. Sunday.

Bistrot du Sommelier, 97 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8; tel: 263.24.85. Open until 10 P.M. Closed Saturday evenings and Sunday. Credit card: American Express. About 100 francs a person, including wine and service.

A Museum Where Time Counts

by Andrew H. Malcolm

ROCKFORD, Illinois — Will Andrews was sitting in a motel lounge in Rockford when a clock on a nearby shelf struck 6. "Well, I must be off," he said, reminded of an appointment by a gently ticking machine that was more than a century old.

The whole motel complex is built around an unusual museum, dedicated to the history of time, and Andrews is its curator.

The Time Museum, a 14-year-old institution that moved into its present quarters three years ago, is the brainchild of Seth G. Atwood, 67, a local man who made a fortune in the automotive supply business. He had always been fascinated by the concept of time and how, over the centuries, the shifting means of time measurement reflected deeper changes in society.

From his studies in the late 1960s Atwood made a list of 400 kinds of clocks he thought an adequate collection might comprise. Today his multimillion-dollar collection contains more than 3,500 pieces and is still growing. It draws more than 50,000 visitors annually.

This year is the 500th anniversary of the first recorded use of a mechanical clock for scientific purposes. On Jan. 16, 1484, Bernard Walther, a German mathematician and astronomer, used a mechanical clock to measure the time difference between the rising of the planet Mercury and the sun.

But mankind was trying to measure time long before that. The earliest means of timekeeping from 3000 B.C. settled for studying movements of the sun, moon and stars, basic readings of celestial patterns that helped predict the natural sequence of events for primitive people in societies where the start of seasons was about as precise a time as necessary.

But, as a stroll through the Time Museum's 14 areas reveals, the drive for more accuracy continued through the centuries.

The oldest piece in the collection, recognized as one of the world's most comprehensive, is a 3,100-year-old ceramic lion, believed to have been used to hold water that dripped out over a set period. Other water clocks had arms that moved dials as the water level sank.

One day years ago, the driver of a Syrian road grader heard an unusual thump under his machine. What he found in the sand ended up in the Time Museum: a fourth-century Greek-Byzantine sundial, adjustable, according to its mathematical markings, for telling time in different latitudes. Experts could date the dial because they knew that one of the cities marked on the gauge, Merot in what is now northern Sudan, was destroyed around A.D. 450.

By the 14th century, mechanical clocks (the name stems from the old English word *clocke*, meaning bell) were in use in Europe. They were made possible by the invention of the escapement, the metal device that links the clock's gear wheels and the mechanism's regulating device. The gear wheels are driven by a weight or coiled spring. Their rotation is controlled by the escapement, which every so often lets the teeth of the gears "escape" to the next position.

These were very expensive timepieces, Andrews said, and most seemed commissioned by cities where their clocks became a symbol of municipal magnificence. The oldest surviving example is in Salisbury Cathedral, dating from 1380.

But what really interests Andrews is the clock's reflection of its society. As European society grew more complex, so did its clocks. As precise hours became more important — in abbeys for specific prayer times, for example — the timepieces became more accurate.

As Europe moved into the Renaissance, clocks became more decorative and fancy. Because of their mechanics and cost and their association with knowledge and astronomy, clocks became symbols of prestige and prosperity. The more complicated they were, the better. Some struck a bell every minute. Others began putting on elaborate performances.

Such works could keep accurate time within about 15 or 20 minutes a day. But as science improved and trade grew, the need for more accurate timekeeping increased too, especially as people began venturing away from coastlines to the open oceans.

Better navigation made shipping safer and more profitable. But, of equal importance, better navigation provided a nation with supremacy at sea. And so governments began offering vast sums to inventors for sea clocks. In part because of such inducements, England became the center of clock manufacturing near the end of the 17th century, refining accuracy to a few seconds a week.

Simultaneously, clocks became elements of fashion, pieces of furniture and more available to the general public. In feudal society, serfs had worked for their lord all the time, so hours didn't matter. But with the growth of urban societies and wage economies, workers began to take heed of the precise hour.

With further refinements clocks became portable. There is even a museum model from 1664 that had room for a candle inside to check the time at night. Pulling a string on another gave the precise time to the minute through a series of ringing bells. On one early alarm clock, at the set time the clock hand tripped an arm with a piece of flint that was struck to ignite an adjacent candle and light the room. Another was more abrupt; the clock fired a gun.

There is an astronomical clock, likely the world's most complicated, with all the planets showing more about the universe than most people can think to ask. The clock arm carrying Pluto rotates once every 248 years. There is even one clock that gives a lesson in how time does fly. According to this timepiece, it was only about 76,000 days ago that the United States was born.

There are clocks in thermos bottles, in windmills, trains and Eiffel Tower replicas. There are French Revolution clocks (they tried to decimalize time) and examples of early American clocks whose makers made their own contribution, mass production, to time.

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TRAVEL

Penetrating Petra's Hidden Valley

by R.W. Apple Jr.

PETRA, Jordan — When I was growing up in Ohio in the 1940s, my most treasured possession was a book with a dark-blue cover and impressive pictures of far-off places. It was called "Richard Halliburton's Book of Marvels," and it helped to give me a sense of insatiable wanderlust. One of the places Halliburton wrote about was Petra, the ancient Nabatean capital in southern Jordan, to which he, like everyone else, referred as the "rose-red city half as old as time." (A stirring phrase, that, but in fact the work of a feeble, long-forgotten 19th-century English poet named John William Burgon, who had never been there.)

Halliburton assured readers that "in the years to come, when the memory of the other wonders you have seen has grown dim, you, too, will still recall clearly, as one of the truly magic moments of your life," the sight of Petra's majestic temples and tombs. I resolved to get there as soon as possible, which turned out to be roughly 40 years later.

Petra came into being because of geography. It lies in the great rift valley of which the Dead Sea and the Jordan River and the Sea of Galilee also form a part, a north-south trade route since time immemorial. It commands the only really convenient pass through the mountains that blocked land communications between the ancient civilizations of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates. It also had water, a precious commodity in that parched region.

Through Petra, in the centuries before the birth of Jesus, flowed the wealth of China and India and Egypt and Greece — gold, damask, pearls, spices, cotton, silk, myrrh, ivory. On each shipment, the peoples who there levied duty, and with the money thus earned they built their city, culminating in the stupendous Hellenistic monuments we see today. It was the Nabateans, a nomadic Arab tribe, who brought the city to its commercial and artistic peak, but of them we know regrettably little.

What we do know is that they were sculptors of the first order, capable of transforming, with simple tools, a pink rock face into a temple as tall as a 10-story building, adorned with graceful columns and wonderfully delicate garlands and flowers and friezes, with an unembellished rock wall behind it — a cube 40 feet (12 meters) on each side. This is the Treasury, the greatest of Petra's 2,000-year-old buildings. It is the first one that visitors see, and so perfect that they might wonder how the rest of the place could possibly avoid anticlimax.

I was not let down. After seven hours in that hidden valley — not only dramatic, not only romantic, not only beautiful, but also essentially unchanged since J.L. Burckhardt, an intrepid young Swiss disguised as an Arab, rediscovered it for the West in 1812 — two of us found ourselves whispering, spontaneously and simultaneously, if comically, "When You Come to the End of a Perfect Day."

Of few places in the world would I dare to say that they would thrill any sane person, because I know people who hate London

and Paris and even Florence, but I would say it about Petra. The world affords few travel experiences to rival the mile-long ride on horseback through the narrow defile called the Siq, the walls of rock rising 200 feet and more above your head, shutting out the sky, the sound of the horses' footfalls echoing about you, until suddenly, when it seems that the end will never come, you round a last corner and see beyond the mouth of the defile, glowing in the morning sun, the crisp Classical facade of the grandiose Treasury, hewn from the living rock.

It is possible to visit Petra in a single day. Travel agencies in Amman send buses down the bleak Desert Highway early each morning — four boring hours each way, with less than two hours in Petra itself, which is not nearly enough. If you are going to take the trouble to travel as far as Jordan, take the trouble to travel as far as Amman and devote at least two days to the trip. That way you can take the far more interesting King's Highway south, following in the steps of the Roman emperor Trajan, visit Petra the next day, then head back up the Desert Highway at nightfall. Even better, spend three days, and use the third for a visit to Wadi Rum, the remote desert valley, filled with surrealistic rock formations of every conceivable hue, that T.E. Lawrence celebrated in "Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

The whole journey can now be accomplished in the kind of comfort undreamed of only a dozen years ago. Both highways are now well paved and graded, and in 1983 a fine little hotel, the 82-room Forum, opened in Wadi Musa, the village nearest Petra.

The best months to go are March and April, when it's not too hot, the crowds are still small and the fragrant oleanders are in bloom, but the fall is a good second choice. Take a hat, a wrap for the evening, a set of binoculars, insect repellent and a pair of stout walking shoes. In Amman, at your hotel or at any good bookshop, you should buy Iain Browning's "Petra," which is indispensable despite an intermittently banal style and the wonderfully relaxed and informative "Antiquities of Jordan," by G. Lankester Harding, one of the greatest of Palestinian archaeologists.

We left Amman at about 9:30 A.M., taking a picnic, and headed southwest toward Madaba, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away. At the edge of town, a spur road leads off to the right toward Mount Nebo, overlooking the Dead Sea, where Moses is thought to have sighted the Promised Land at last, just before his death. It is a barren site, but strangely stirring, like so many in the Holy Land, even for the irreligious.

The Madaba region was the home during the Byzantine period of a noted school of mosaic makers, and one of the finest of their works is on top of the mountain. Now sheltered by a building that looks like an aircraft hangar, it was the pavement of the north aisle of a basilica, from which part of the apse, several chapels and bits of columns also survive. It shows hunting scenes and other scenes of country life, perfectly preserved and full of vigor, with delicious por-

traits of animals — buffalo and lions, boars and goats, zebras and dromedaries. There are other good mosaics at Mekhayyat, off to your right as you head back to Madaba on a well-posted road, and in Madaba itself. We particularly liked the sixth-century mosaic map of Palestine in St. George's Greek Orthodox Church, shown to us by an old man whose explanation was incomprehensible but who charmed us by dropping our tip into the church's poor box.

From Madaba to Wadi Musa is 150 miles, a comfortable four-hour run. That leaves ample time for a visit to the rugged hilltop citadel of Kerak, built by the Crusaders under Payen le Bouciller starting in 1142, and rebuilt by the great Arab warrior Saladin. From the upper court, there is a glorious view over the Dead Sea, and a sickening one down into the valley. Prisoners used to be flung over the sheer precipice, Harding says, with boxes tied securely around their heads so that they would not be knocked unconscious before reaching the bottom. South of Kerak, you reach the awesome Wadi al Hassa, a vast dry gorge that marked the ancient boundary of the land of Moab.

YOU should arrive at Wadi Musa just in time for the sunset. The next morning, it is only a short walk from the hotel down the hill to the visitors' center, where you buy your tickets and arrange to rent horses (about \$7 a day each) for the ride into Petra. They are small, docile beasts, and young boys accompany you, holding the lead if you like. Try to start by about 9 A.M., so you will reach the Treasury around 10, when the sun is shining on it and it is at its most glorious. Down you go onto the trail, passing the Obelisk Tomb and large rectangular funerary monuments on your way to the dam that closes the mouth of the Siq, the gigantic cleft in the sandstone barrier that leads to the city; before the dam was built, flash floods poured through the defile, endangering anyone trapped there. Inside the Siq, you can see carved decorations on the walls, which are sometimes only five or six feet apart.

When the final bend has been rounded, you catch a first glimpse of the Treasury — a single column with its Corinthian capital, part of the drum on the top, half of the split pediment. It is hard to believe, even after all the photographs, that it is real; it looks too much like something on a Hollywood back lot. But soon you are off your horse (it will be returned to you at the end of the day near the center of the city), gawking, convinced.

Turning then to the right, you pass a wall of cave-like houses, decorated with zigzags and pyramids, and then the theater, with a slot that allowed a curtain to be raised and lowered.

A few steps more, and you come out into the main valley — bigger than expected, dusty, rocky, with only the oleanders and some scrub for relief. There is another surprise, or at least there was for us: up ahead was a Bedouin tent, over on the left, a clothes-line strung between a stumpy tree and a boulder. Petra is still home to 150 families. Their children cluster around, ask-

ing for ball-point pens, offering shards of pottery for sale.

Off to the right lies a series of facades, each worthy of a close inspection — the imposing Urn Tomb, high up on the hillside, once used as a Roman or Byzantine church; then, lower down, the Corinthian Tomb, so badly eroded that it looks like melting ice cream, with red and gray and blue and orange striations exposed in the rock, and the Palace Tomb, a broad building that is almost Baroque in its uninhibited handling of the Classical vocabulary.

Farther on is the less interesting, heavily ruined center of the old city, where one should nonetheless notice the ancient paving stones and the inscriptions on the ruins of the Temenos Gate, carved with medallions representing some of the gods of the caravans that brought Petra its wealth. Just beyond is the small museum, which houses fragments of sculpture and a few examples of the elegant, thin Nabatean pottery, orange with brown and black overglazes.

The Forum will pack a lunch for you, as elaborate as you like, but we had decided to eat in the new restaurant the Forum had opened near the museum.

Then on to the climax of the visit — the hour-long walk up past the Lion Gate to the largest of all the buildings in Petra: El Deir, the Monastery. Ancient steps cut into the rock and modern stairways make the going easier, and there are benches where you can rest, but it is still going all the same — not for those who fear heights nor for those with heart trouble or other infirmities.

The path twists upward through a heroic landscape, much greater than the valley floor, with cactuses and broom and gnarled cedars, past rocks that look like stalagmites. Sometimes the stone resembles petrified redwood. Alone, except for the slight whoosh of the wind, the buzzing of bees and the occasional birdcall, we were exhilarated by the way the Nabateans had managed to impose order on nature without destroying it. Finally, puffing embarrassedly, we emerged into a meadow dominated by the huge facade of the Monastery (in fact a tomb), tallowing in the golden afternoon sun under an improbably azure sky. It is simpler than the Treasury.



The Treasury glimpsed from the Siq.

modified Doric rather than Corinthian, but no less striking. The walk down took only 35 minutes, and a lot less energy. It ended perfectly. Just before we reached the bottom, we saw a herd of goats, sure-footedly standing on a steeply sloping rock. The old woman tending them snatched her scarf across her face when I approached, but not before I saw the blue tattoos around her eyes and nose, and she thrust out a grubby paw filled with what she hoped I would think were Nabatean coins.

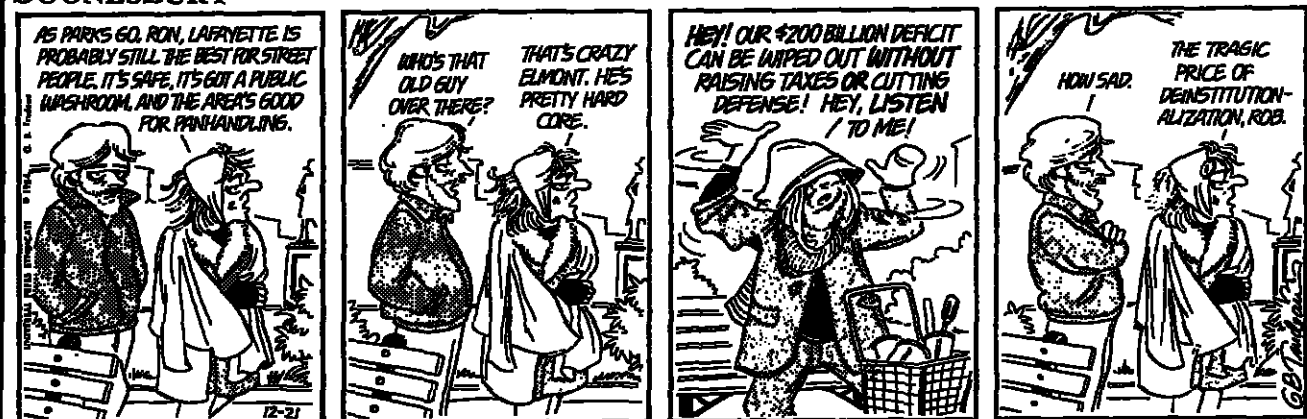
ONE of the minor tragedies of the continuing strife in the Middle East is the inaccessibility of many of its outstanding archaeological sites. Except for the occasional businessman, journalist or diplo-

mat, Americans are effectively barred from Persopolis in Iran, Baghdad and Nineveh in Iraq, Palmyra and the Krak des Chevaliers in Syria, and Baalbek in Lebanon. At the moment, Jordan is one of the safest and most hospitable places in the entire region. It is prudent, however, if you are going there or anywhere else subject to political upheaval, to have your travel agent check conditions with informed sources at the last minute.

Amman has a number of hotels designed for an international clientele, among them the Marriott (tel: 660.100); Holiday Inn (tel: 663.100); Jordan Inter-Continental (tel: 413.61); and Regency Palace (tel: 660.000), all with double rooms beginning at about \$65.

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DOONESBURY



Los Angeles, After the Games

by Vicky Elliott

LOS ANGELES — There's not much left of the Olympics here, just the freeze-dried athletes on the billboards in mid-leap and the right brand of running shoes. Not much, that is, except the Pins and the Pinheads. Nobody bought the Olympic banners or the Olympic books, but somehow, the pins moved in, took over.

There have always been Olympic pins, it seems, way back to the 1920s and up to Misha the Bear from Moscow, but there have never been as many of them. These vinyl-coated scraps of plastic, produced in limited editions to honor corporate sponsors of the games and participating member nations, have become the focus of cult reverence. They could be pretty — the vinyl can carry colors as bright as a Fabergé enamel — but they aren't. Meanwhile, grown men regularly part with sums of up to \$800 for things that were given away at the beginning of August.

At the pin stalls, which pop up on open spaces overnight like puffballs, there is much talk of Approved Pins and Counterfeit Pins, authorized or otherwise by the authorities. It is difficult for the naked, or disinterested, eye to spot the difference, but to those in the know, the distinction is crucial.

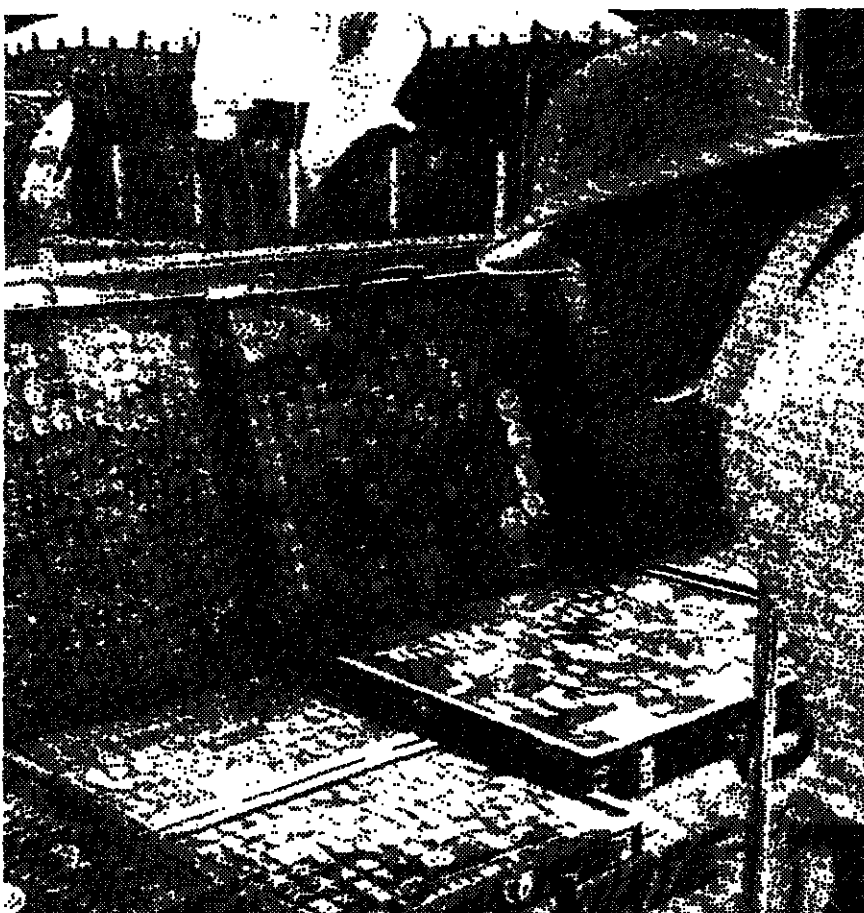
In Los Angeles, where mass culture finds its purest expression, such shadings are of the essence. Everybody wants the pins because everybody else wants the pins; and once the pins have been invested with value, the battle begins between the real and the imitation.

This is the laboratory where they test the latest products of modernity, and it has a dizzying effect. The TV programs begin to run into the ads, and the plaster peak of Disneyland feels more real than the suburban flats around it. Images are colonized, fixed and easily drained of content, engendering such exotica as Charlene's French Café and Drive-Thru and Paul Getty's Pompeian villa at Malibu, with its huge but shallow water-storing pool in the atrium.

In a Red Onion Mexican restaurant, one of a chain, the bulging wine-racks and the shelves of readable-looking books create a cocoon of coziness as "you" waitress, Shelley, threatens: "You enjoy your dinner, OK?" It emerges that the wine bottles have no weight, or wine, and the books, which look so well-thumbed, are nailed down.

The real must be apostrophized, but contained. On checkbooks, you can choose to have "Majestic Mountains," complete with blue haze in a box of 10, but it is not very easy to find anyone to take the checks, and when you get to the mountains, you find that the majestic mountain lake has been fenced hermetically off from the parking lot. Nature is a Nature Trail that points you in the right direction for every Picture Spot and, let alone distinguishing the wood from the trees, prefers to detail the intimate history of the Park Commission's relations with every tree stump along the 46 yards of track.

For California loves the literal. Here the homes in the newly developed desert tract communities come Family-Style, and the coffee (conceptually, anyway) from the bean. The billboards, too, are literal: not bean. The photographs, or drawings that invite the viewer to supply details from his own imagi-



A pin stand in Pershing Square, Los Angeles.

nation, but paintings from photographs that adhere as faithfully as the airbrush permits to the likeness of the Miss Virginia Slims or the he-men touting designer wares.

On the streets the he-men may as easily be obese and the Ms. Virginia Slims, professional women on the elevator up, wear strict gray suits, as if they felt safer playing men. But even on the streets, some reworking of reality is possible. For a strategic two weeks in August, residents say, the emaciated bums were airbrushed out of the carparks, while the Olympic Games ticked off like clockwork.

Clockwork of a more permanent sort is available at The Happiest Place on Earth, otherwise known as Disneyland, which is as contained and controlled as the ride as "It's a Small World," with its tiny wooden Eskimos and Hottentots and bearded men, all wooden at bottom and switchable off.

On Main Street here, where everything is scaled down to an unthreatening four-fifths of its usual size (trees included), Minnie Mouse is still frightening the children with her four fingers and bandy legs.

Disneyland's founder, we are told, "In a very meaningful, sincere manner, sold America and Americana to foreign dignitaries." There are pictures to prove it. Of Walt with the Shah, and Presidents Suharto, Mobutu and Ceausescu.

Another of Walt Disney's interests was in simulating life, as seen in the "Great Moments" with another dignitary, Mr. Abraham Lincoln. The auditorium doors mysteriously close themselves, there is an overpowering smell of rubber, and the great

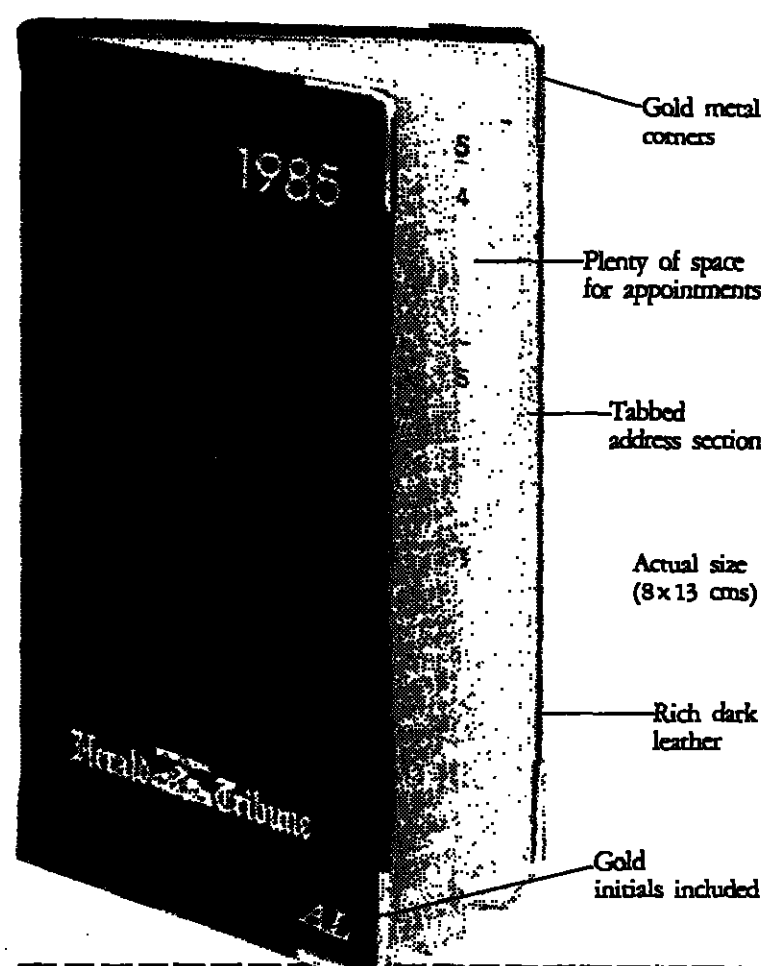
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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1984

TECHNOLOGY

More Firms Use Computers To Track Chemical Leaks

By AGIS SALPUKAS
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last March 14 a chemical spill occurred at a plant not far from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The spill was of a chloride that sent a cloud of toxic and noxious gas from the plant, owned by Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. A computer system installed two years before tracked the cloud, projected its path on a screen in the plant's emergency-response center and printed out the telephone numbers of the police and fire departments, hospitals and other agencies that would be needed in the emergency.

A decision was made to evacuate about 100 families from a nearby mobile-home park and the state police blocked roads to prevent motorists from entering the danger zone. The spill, which occurred at 6 P.M., was contained within 10 minutes by plant workers, and the families were back in their homes by 7 P.M. There were no injuries.

The cost of such systems can run from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

Jack Lashover, the environmental engineering manager for Kaiser, said in an interview this week that the computer tracking system "did accurately predict the concentration of the cloud." He added that the system enabled the emergency response crew to speed information to plant personnel and community agencies about the direction of the cloud and the seriousness of the spill.

MOST OF THE 1,000 chemical plants in the United States use highly toxic substances that rely on such data books and charts, which try to predict the path and toxicity of a chemical cloud in case of an emergency.

Since the disaster at Union Carbide Corp.'s plant in Bhopal, India, which led to the death of 2,500 people, the interest of chemical companies in computerized tracking and warning systems has greatly increased.

Gary Gelinas, the head of Safer Emergency Systems Inc., which makes emergency response systems for chemical plants, said in an interview that he had recently had a sharp rise in requests for information about his systems.

He said that his company, which installed the unit at the Kaiser plant in Louisiana, has sold 25 systems so far, more than any other company. He estimated that his company, which is privately held and is based in Westlake Village, California, has approached 300 plants in the last two years since the system was developed. The cost of the system, he said, can run from \$60,000 to \$100,000, depending on the sophistication and size.

It basically consists of a computer, a color graphics screen and a printer usually mounted in the control room of a plant. There is a meteorological tower with three to four sensors placed on a rooftop or in an open field to help plot temperature and wind direction.

There are also sensors at key locations to detect the escape of toxic gases. In case of a leak, a sensor would sound an alarm at the central computer, alerting the plant operator.

But the system also depends on an operator answering a list of questions such as these: When did the leak occur? What kind of chemical is spilling? What kind of equipment is involved?

On the basis of these answers, the system starts to plot the chemical cloud after determining wind speed, direction and temperature.

Mr. Lashover of Kaiser emphasized, however, that it is important to supplement the computer system with observation and measurement by workers who can give the computer more accurate data than the sensors. The system will not predict what will happen in all cases, he said.

Du Pont & Co. bought seven of the Safer Emergency systems and several others are on order. Other companies that have bought a system are Olin Chemicals, Diamond Shamrock and Ciba Geigy.

Another company, ERT, which stands for environmental research and technology, last year entered the field with a similar system called Hastie.

Douglas H. Smith, the director of Hastie, which like ERT is based in Concord, Massachusetts, said that the company sold its first system to the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The agency will use it to train personnel.

Prices Rise 0.2% In U.S.

1984 Rate Is 4.1% So Far

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. consumer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 percent in November, the smallest monthly increase since June, as weak worldwide demand for oil continued to slow inflation. Inflation for the first 11 months of the year, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was running at a 4.1-percent annual rate, compared with 3.8 percent for all of 1983, the Labor Department said Thursday.

A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, pointed out that four years ago prices rose 12.4 percent a year.

"Inflation has steadily dropped to 3.9 percent in 1982 and 3.8 percent in 1983" since then, he said. "We've nailed inflation and it's the American consumer who has reaped the benefits."

Steven Wood, an economist for Chase Econometrics, said, "I don't know that we've nailed" inflation. But, he said, "I think we've nailed the possibility of the acceleration of inflation in the next few years."

The Consumer Price Index, before adjustment for seasonal factors, was 315.3 in November, the same as it was in October.

The index's base is 100 in 1967, which means that goods costing \$100 in 1967 would have cost \$315.30 last month.

Economists attribute the good inflation picture for the third consecutive year to three main factors:

• The oil glut has caused price cutting by worldwide oil producers.

• The increasing value of the dollar has helped make imports cheaper and has subsequently placed downward price pressure on competing American-made goods.

• Consumers are beginning to anticipate lower, rather than higher rates of inflation in the mid-1970s to 1981, Mr. Wood said.

So they are not fueling inflation by hoarding goods in the expectation that prices will soar. Such behavior often leads to increased demand and price increases.

Oregon Lures Foreign Investment

Tax Breaks Aid In Greening of 'Silicon Forest'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SALEM, Oregon — Only eight years ago, Oregon's newly elected secretary of state jokingly proposed that Oregonians line up on the southern border and hurl rocks at incoming cars with California license plates.

"Those were the days when we were so arrogant," Secretary of State Norma J. Paulus said recently. "There's nothing like poverty to change your attitude. Now we're like brazen bunnies throwing ourselves on anybody with a shovel in his pocket."

But if Oregonians have been embarrassed about selling themselves, they have nonetheless been spectacularly successful in their efforts.

In a highly competitive environment, Oregon has managed to lure a host of companies from Japan and elsewhere.

This investment, coupled with a homegrown technological boom as several local concerns have sprung up, has already nurtured what is being called a "silicon forest."

The state hopes it will be a better performer than the Douglas fir forests that have been the backbone of Oregon's economy, but have fared with the rest of the timber industry over the last few years.

To woo outside investors, Ore-



Terry Kuzumaki, a Japanese bank official in Portland, says there are advantages to investing in Oregon.

gon officials have made the usual sales tours to promote their state.

But what was most critical, officials said, was the State Legislature's decision in July to repeal the state's global unitary tax, effective Jan. 1, 1986.

Oregon was one of more than 15 states that sought to raise revenues by adopting such a tax, which is assessed on a fraction of the company's worldwide operations, not just those that are located within the state or the country.

Foreign investors have protested against the tax, and recently many have said they would not invest in states that use it.

Even before Oregon officially rolled back its unitary tax, it succeeded in attracting a major Japanese electronics company, NEC Corp., by agreeing to waive the tax.

NEC became the state's first significant Japanese investor in the state.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

OPEC to Seek Ways to Police Its Members

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed Thursday to recess its meeting here for one week to allow time for studying ways to police the cartel's production quotas and pricing rules.

In a surprise move, OPEC is preparing to ask its members to verify their claims that they are respecting the widely floated rules. Details of the plan were still being worked out late Thursday.

After the second day of their regular winter meeting, OPEC oil ministers said they would meet again Friday morning and then fly home to consult with their heads of state. The meeting is to resume Dec. 27.

Mr. Subroto, the Indonesian oil minister and chairman of OPEC's regular winter conference, said the ministers had agreed to retain the cartel's self-imposed production limit of 16 million barrels per day. But he acknowledged that some OPEC members have exceeded their quotas.

Industry experts estimate current OPEC production at 16.5 million to 17 million barrels per day.

Partly because of such cheating, OPEC's October decision to reduce the ceiling to 16 million from 17.5 million has failed to strengthen the market.

Mr. Subroto said a committee led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates would suggest ways of "enforcement and policing." He did not provide details.

But another minister, who did not wish to be identified, said member countries would be asked to "open their books" to an independent monitoring body.

"We want to go down to as much detail as possible about the production and pricing of each country," he said, describing the planned system as "very transparent."

He argued that a "very stringent" system would stop market gossip and speculation about cheating by various countries.

The decision to recess surprised OPEC watchers, who had been pre-

dicting a relatively short meeting producing no major changes.

The decision to consult with heads of state suggested that the ministers were seriously searching for ways to restore OPEC's faded influence on the market.

"They're trying to come to grips with the one thing they should come to grips with," said an executive at a major oil company, who sees stricter controls on production as the key to higher prices. "So it's positive" for OPEC, he said.

But others noted that OPEC members jealously guard their sovereignty over oil sales and questioned whether the new effort would work better than past attempts to impose discipline such as the creation of a market-monitoring committee in 1982.

At present, information on production levels is pieced together from a variety of industry sources and consultants, and proof is generally impossible to obtain.

For instance, Western oil company sources recently have estimated Nigeria's output at 1.6 million to 1.7 million barrels per day.

Nigeria's oil minister, Taim Davidi-West, said this week that he "categorically" denied that the country had exceeded its 1.45-million limit.

The ministers also deferred until Dec. 27 action on proposals to narrow the gap between prices of heavy and light crudes.

At least two OPEC members, Libya and Algeria, were resisting a proposal to trim 25 cents from the official prices of extra-light crudes and add 50 cents to heavy grades.

OPEC appeared united, however, in its resolve to retain the official price of \$29 for its so-called benchmark crude, Arab light, though that variety has been trading at around \$27.50 on the spot market.

Most of OPEC's members have been flouting the official prices by offering more or less disguised discounts.

But Libya and Algeria apparently regard any cuts in official prices (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

\$453 Million Offered for Scovill

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A company controlled by the Belzberg brothers of Canada said Thursday that it has launched a tender offer worth about \$453 million for all the common stock of Scovill Inc.

First City Properties Inc., controlled by the Belzberg family of Vancouver, British Columbia, said it is offering \$35 a share for all Scovill's common stock outstanding.

The offer expires Jan. 18, First City said in a news release.

Scovill's stock Thursday increased by \$5.65 on the New York Stock Exchange to close at \$37.50 a

share. The company said it has 12,187,931 shares outstanding.

Scovill acknowledged that it had received an unsolicited offer to purchase all its shares. But the company, based in Waterbury, Connecticut, said it would not comment further until its board of directors had a chance to review the offer with legal and financial advisers.

Scovill makes industrial and consumer products, including Yale locks and Hamilton Beach small appliances.

Scovill urged its shareholders not

to take any action until the board of directors reviews the offer.

Scovill, which also does business in housing and automotive products, housewares, apparel fasteners, fluid power and security products, reported profit of \$27.4 million in 1983, on revenue of \$742.6.

In its statement, First City said it is "committed to the acquisition of Scovill. This tender offer is consistent with First City's commitment to be a serious and constructive participant within the U.S. business community."

Mesa's Bid for Phillips Clears Legal Hurdle

The Associated Press

WILMINGTON, Delaware — A bid to gain control of Phillips Petroleum Co. by a group led by I. Boone Pickens Jr. cleared a major legal obstacle Thursday in a Delaware state court.

The Chancery Court said a 1983 agreement between Mesa Petroleum Co. and General American Oil Co. of Texas would not bar Mr. Pickens's group from proceeding with its bid for Phillips.

That agreement, signed Jan. 6, 1983, prohibited Mesa from buying stock or attempting to gain control of General American, which a day later was purchased by Phillips.

Phillips said it would appeal to the Delaware Supreme Court and noted that other court cases outside of Delaware also had tied up the takeover bid.

All three companies are incorporated in Delaware.

Mr. Pickens, the chairman of Mesa, said he was consulting with lawyers about the implications of the ruling Thursday by Joseph Walsh, vice chancellor in Wilmington, Delaware.

Phillips had argued that the standstill agreement with General American Oil should be extended to any bid for Phillips involving Mesa.

But the judge disagreed, saying that "even if all attendant circum-

stances are considered, Phillips's claim that the standstill agreement contemplated its inclusion as a future acquisition target is unreasonable and beyond the scope of the discernable intention of the parties."

He also continued a temporary order to bar Phillips from seeking to enforce an order issued by an Oklahoma court that would block the Pickens group from proceeding on the grounds that the bid violates the standstill agreement. But the judge refused to order Phillips to seek dismissal of the Oklahoma case.

Mesa in partnership with Wagner & Brown, an independent oil company, launched a \$9.1-billion unfriendly takeover for Phillips early this month. The group already has purchased 5.7 percent of Phillips's stock for about \$383 million. Before lawsuits stalled its efforts, the Mesa Partners group said it was prepared to offer \$60 a share for another 23 million shares of Phillips stock, to raise its stake to 21 percent.

At Phillips headquarters in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, a spokesman said: "We don't agree with the ruling and we are appealing to the Delaware Supreme Court. Other court cases are still pending and we have other options open to us."

Slowing in Economic Growth Is Seen for Japan Next Year

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — Japan's economic growth will slow to 4.6 percent in the fiscal year starting April 1, from an estimated 5.3 percent this year, the government's Economic Planning Agency forecast Thursday.

The agency said that domestic demand would contribute 4.1 percent and foreign trade, 0.5 percent to next year's 4.6-percent increase, and it blamed the slower growth prospect on a decline in exports caused by the economic slowdown in the United States.

Slower growth in corporate investment in Japan was also forecast by the agency, which predicted a 8.5-percent increase in fiscal 1985, slightly down from the 9-percent level estimated for this year.

However, the agency forecast a 4-percent rise in consumer spending, compared with an estimated 3-percent increase this year.

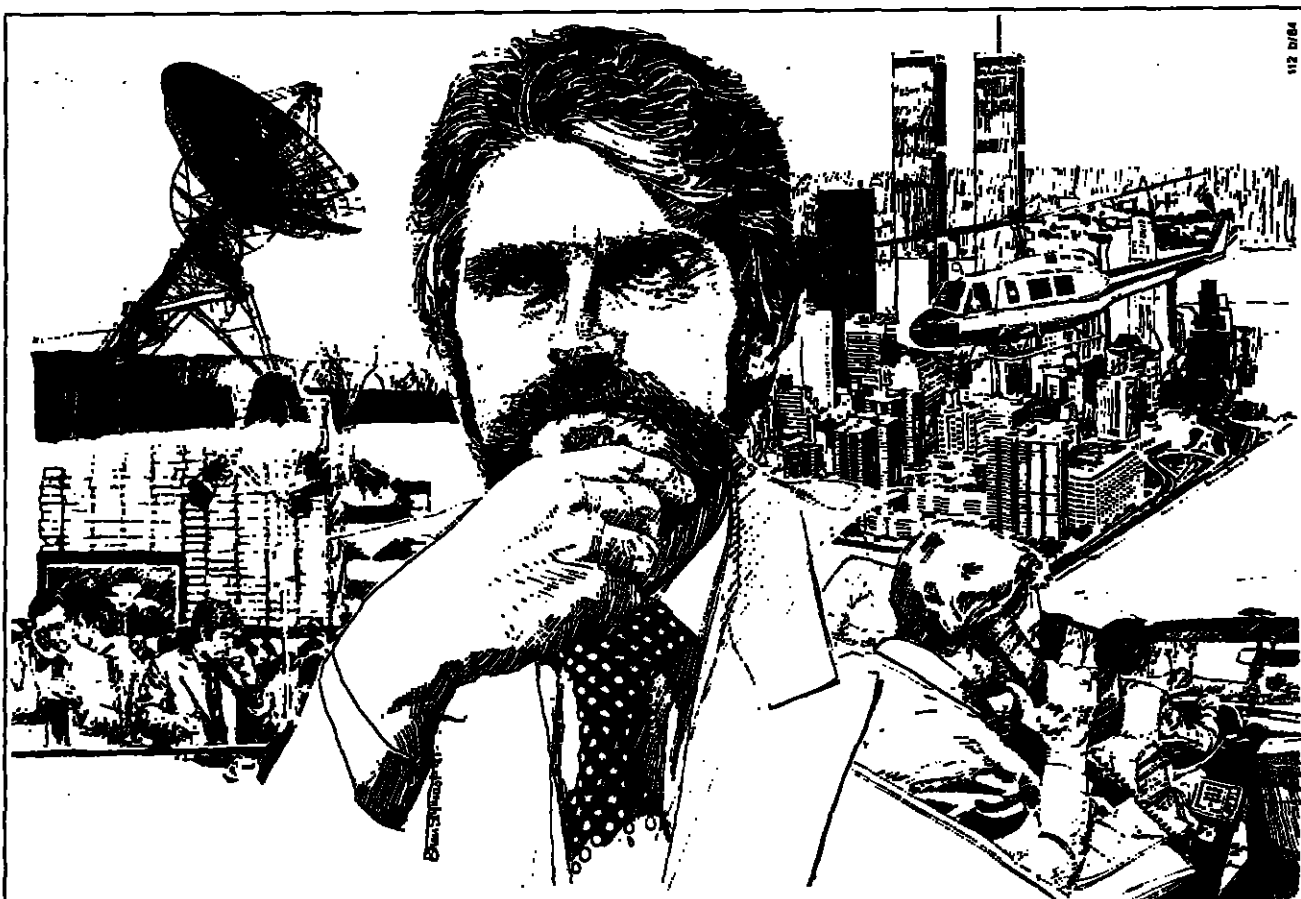
Throughout this year, estimates of economic growth by Japanese government and private organizations have differed. For next year, the Research Institute of National

Economy, a private study group, forecast economic growth of 6 percent. Two other private organizations, Taiyo-Kobe Bank and Wako Research Institute of Economics, earlier predicted that the economy would post growth rates of 4.2 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.

Taking a longer-term look at the economy, the advisory panel of Japan's Economic Council told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Thursday that it saw no need to change the previously projected annual economic growth of 4 percent on average between fiscal 1984 and 1990.

The council was reviewing a seven-year economic plan it compiled in August last year, officials said.

Japan should prepare a new economic and social framework to meet rapid developments of technological innovation and highly advanced information systems, the advisory group said. It also urged the government to take measures to revitalize the private sector and open up its markets further.



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Banking Corporation, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

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sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

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TDB is a member of the American Express Group, which has assets of US\$ 44.0 billion and shareholders' equity of US\$ 4.0 billion.



Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

An American Express Company

Currency Rates

Rate interbank rates on Dec. 20, excluding fees.

Official ratings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4 P.M.

	\$	DM	FF	Yen	DM	FF	Yen
Amsterdam	3.71	4.06	172.94	36.8	5.63	136.80	141.46
Brussels (a)	62.29	72.44	30.047	6.56	3.265	24.215	25.81
Frankfurt	3.1845	3.42	142.67	36.8	5.63	136.80	141.46
London (b)	1.164	1.263	11.1265	239.75	4.05	72.545	29.92
Paris	1.1140	1.2280	11.1265	239.75	4.05	72.545	29.92
New York (c)	0.915	1.107	10.025	23.32	13.28	3.7145	2.84
Tokyo	247.575	268.40	79.24	26.05	13.00	N.A.	N.A.
Zurich	2.643	2.995	125.71	36.85	5.63	136.80	141.46
100	0.915	1.107	10.025	23.32	13.28	3.7145	2.84
100	0.915	1.107	10.025	23.32	13.28	3.7145	2.84

Dollar Values

Equip.	Currency	Per U.S.\$	Equip.	Currency	Per U.S.\$	Equip.	Currency	Per U.S.\$
0.025 Australian \$		1.2054	1.0005 Israeli sh.		0.7106	0.2590 Singapore \$		2.1755
0.025 Australian schilling		21.77	0.0145 Israeli shekel		0.2725	0.52 Afr. franc		1.9225
0.014 Bolivian int. (Banco)		62.34	0.2176 Korean dr.		0.2028	1.0012 U.S. Korean won		121.80
0.2500 Canadian \$		1.317	0.0136 Malaya, ringgit		0.4605	0.0050 Sum. peseta		75.30
0.0066 Danish krone		11.1325	0.1109 New Zealand		0.9119	0.1134 Swiss franc		8.955
0.0150 Finnish mark		0.435	0.0292 Peru, peso		17.9145	0.0053 Taiwan \$		37.475
0.0079 Grc drachma		126.20	0.0061 Puerto, escudo		145.00	0.0009 Thai baht		20.475
0.027 Hong Kong \$		7.8095	0.0004 Saudi riyal		2.561	0.2723 U.A.R. dirham		1.6725

Interest Rates

Dec. 20

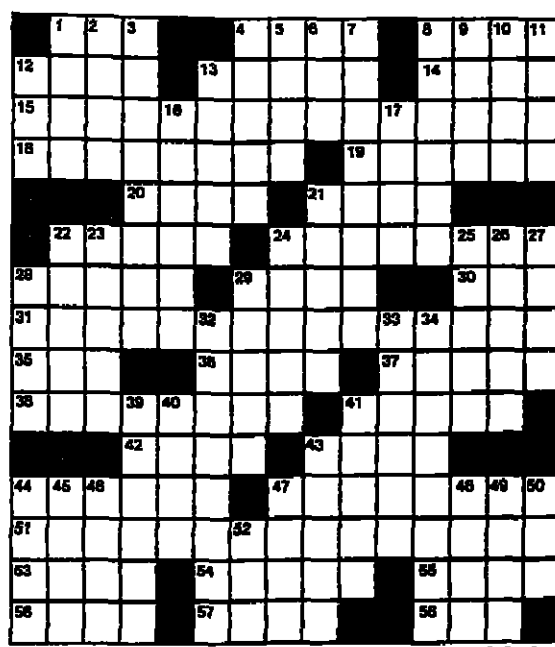
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100	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
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Asian Dollar Rates

Dec. 20

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Hockey



ACROSS

1 — Vegas
2 Plastering
3 "O little faith?"
4 Matt. 8:26
5 One of a pair
6 Dr. Salk's
7 target: 1962-55
8 Wind indicator
9 With 31 and 51
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20 Lashome
21 Oates output
22 Remove a
23 bowler
24 Marienbad,
25 e.g.
26 See 15 Across
27 Canzone
28 "I Remember
29 Mama" role
30 Patriot Silas
31 Lofting's Dr.
32 A founder of
33 the B.S.A.
34 Morse-code
35 signals

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7 Draw for
8 Holmes
9 Pip: dilly
10 One of the
11 Dionne
12 quinquets
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14 Wave, at Brest
15 Gator fun
16 Abbr.
17 Pub. co. stock
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21 1968
22 Troubles
23 Pelf protectors
24 Set of opinions
25 Golf-club
26 socket
27 Grand; stately
28 AMPAS award
29 Defeat
30 Marquis
31 de—
32 Walk wearily
33 Sordid
34 affairs
35 In progress
36 Concert halls
37 Practical
38 people
39 Imagine
40 Fruity pastry
41 Japan's
42 Shore
43 Pickers of
44 peppers
45 Bohr's subject
46 Fuller's
47 geodesic
48 "Next of skin"
49 African
50 antelope
51 Ancient temple
52 Dail's land
53 Puget and
54 Long Island:
55 follow
56 Dom. of seven
57 Henry's

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DENNIS THE MENACE



...AN' BE NICE TO YOUR ELVES SO THEY WON'T GO OUT ON STRIKE!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOCIT

NUMOR

TUPPIL

ENCOAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER EVERY

Yesterday's Jumbles: FINAL GAUDY EITHER CAUCUS

The only thing a pessimist ever expects on a silver platter—TARNISH

WEATHER

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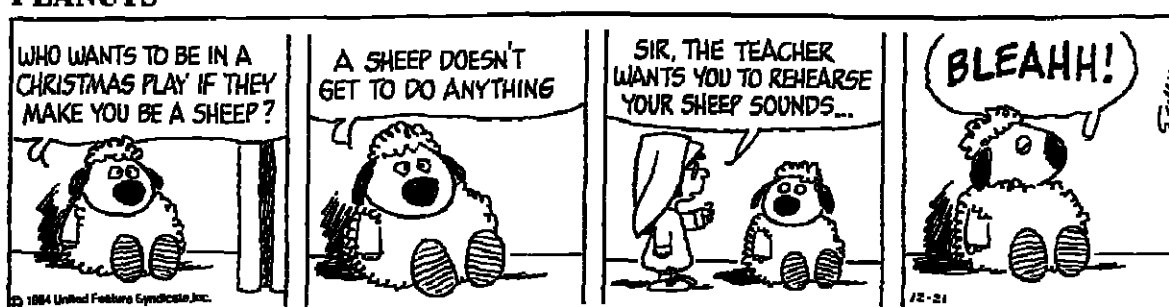
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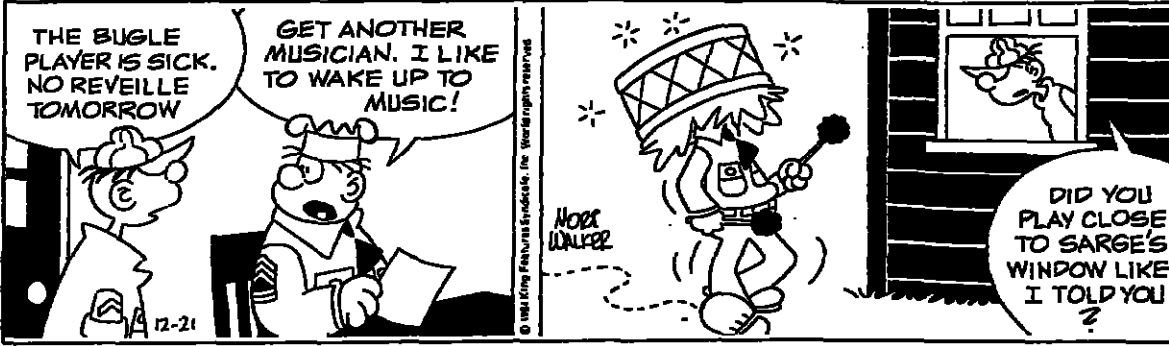
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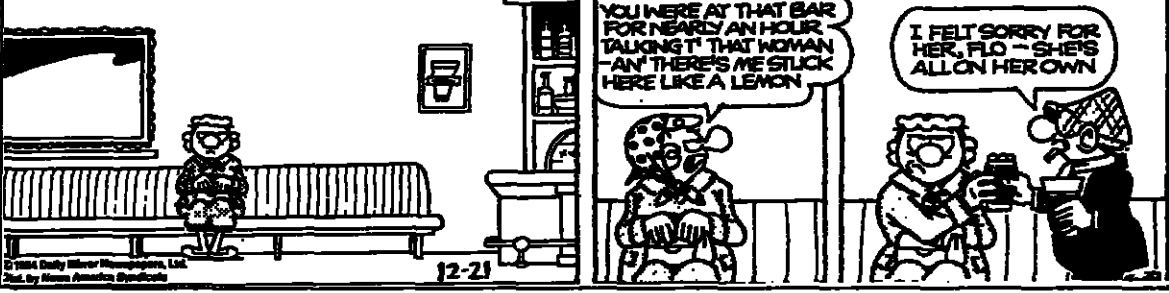
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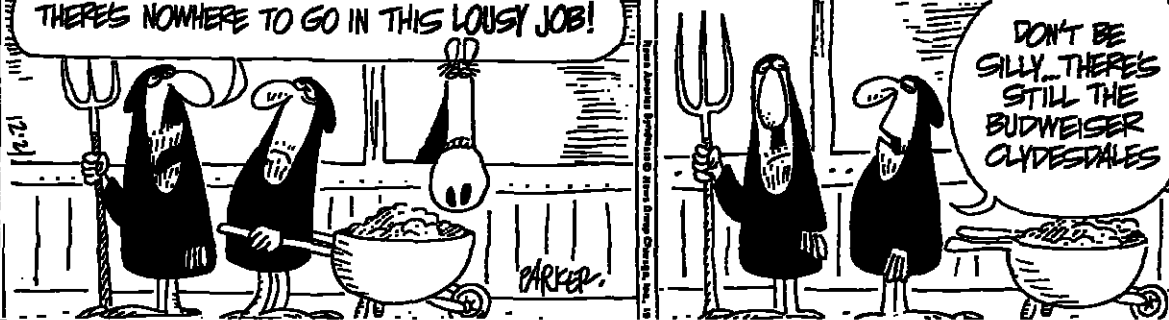
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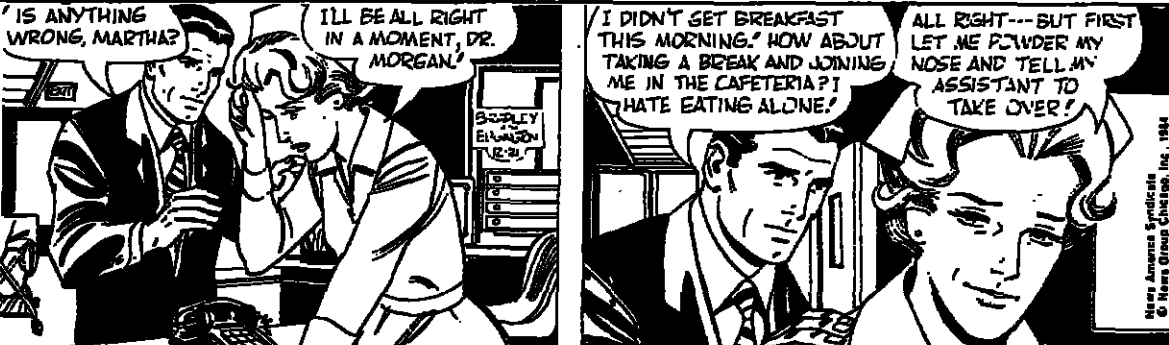
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets Dec. 20

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

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BOOKS

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE JEWS: America and the Holocaust 1941-1945

By David S. Wyman. 444 pp. \$19.95.

Pantheon, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

ON Nov. 24, 1942, Stephen Wise, the foremost American Jewish leader of the day, called a news conference in Washington in which he told reporters that sources confirmed by the State Department had made it clear that the Nazis had embarked on a campaign to exterminate the Jews of Europe. The slaughter had, in fact, been going on for 17 months, ever since the German invasion of the Soviet Union; it had already claimed two million victims, and reports of something dreadful taking place—dreadful even by the standards of previous Nazi persecutions—had been filtering out almost from the beginning. Now, with Wise's statement, the worst fears and the barely credible rumors of the previous year were shown to be only too well founded.

It was a turning point in the history of the Holocaust—or it should have been. While it might not have been possible to save more than a minority of the Jews in occupied Europe, that minority might still have been a very substantial one, if a rescue campaign had been mounted in time. Yet for another 14 months the Allied governments did virtually nothing.

Why the delay in acknowledging the facts? Why the even deadlier delay in trying to help? These are questions that have been asked before, but with one partial exception—Bernard Wasserstein's masterly study "Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945"—they have never received such a devastating answer as they do in the new book by David S. Wyman, a professor of history at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, which subjects the U.S. record during the Holocaust to the closest scrutiny. "The Abandonment of the Jews" is the fruit of years of research in scores of archives. In broad outline, the story Wyman has to tell may not come as a great surprise to anyone who has read earlier writers on the subject. It is the meticulously documented detail that makes the impact of his book shocking, disturbing and unforgettable.

A single statistic will give some idea of the strength of the forces working against a more positive American response. For almost a year after Wise had put the question of the mass murder of the Jews firmly and inescapably on the public agenda (or so you might have supposed), not one word was said about the subject at President Franklin D. Roosevelt's news conferences, which were normally held twice a week, either by the president or any of the reporters attending them.

As this suggests, failure began at the top, in the White House and with the government. It was compounded by the negligence and inertia of the press, which in turn reflected widespread

indifference—and beyond that, a lack of pressure from leaders of public opinion, not excluding (relative to what might have been expected of them) most of the leading American Jews.

Roosevelt emerges from the book as having been—in this aspect of his presidency, at least—a curiously frivolous figure (though he took electoral considerations seriously enough). On the one occasion when he was persuaded to meet with a Jewish delegation to discuss the Holocaust, he "immediately launched into a semi-humorous story about his plans for post-war Germany" and spent 80 percent of the time talking rather than listening.

It can be said in his defense that Roosevelt had to take broad views and concentrate on winning the war, though after reading Wyman it is hard to regard this as more than a plea in mitigation. What is quite clear is that a great deal could have been done to save lives, from evacuating refugees to bombing the railway lines that led to Auschwitz, without noticeably hampering the war effort—the standard plea at the time. Indeed, a great deal was done, from 1942 to 1944, to ship Yugoslav, Polish and Greek refugees to safety in Africa and the Middle East. Most of them were in a desperate situation, but none of them were Jews, facing unspeakable torture and certain death.

The documents that Wyman quotes in grim abundance—cold-blooded private memoranda, pettifogging evasions, flimsy lies—establish beyond any possible doubt that neither the State Department officers nor their opposite numbers in the British Foreign Office had the slightest intention of allowing more than a handful of Jews to be rescued. The Palestine issue was a factor, of course, especially for the British, but both groups spoke and acted with a callousness that went well beyond the calculations of Realpolitik. The chief thing that worried them about proposed rescue schemes was the possibility, however slight, that they might succeed.

Eventually, a group of Treasury Department officials (all of them non-Jews, incidentally) discovered what the State Department clique was up to and prepared a memorandum in which they did not mince their terms. Roosevelt, anxious to ward off a scandal, at last set up a rescue agency, the War Refugee Board, which was established in January 1944. Although it received almost no assistance from the administration, it succeeded in saving more than 200,000 lives; but the people who ran it were painfully aware of how much more it could have done if it had come into existence earlier.

Wyman's researches into the government record are matched by a sensitive analysis of news coverage (conspicuous by its paucity), of the reaction of the churches (by and large, a deafening silence), of cross-currents within the Jewish community and within American society generally. Where there are allowances to be made, he makes them; where there are honorable exceptions, he honors them; but in the end he is compelled to hand down a damning indictment.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN one partnership monopolizes the auction, almost every simple sequence has a standard meaning. But when both sides are in the act, it is another story. There are many situations that are not covered by the textbooks, and even the experts are often groping uncertainly.

Suppose that you have a balanced hand and that an opening weak two-bid on your left is passed around to you. How much strength do you need to bid two no-trump?

In the direct position, you would bid as over a one-bid, but with a dash of caution. In the pass-out seat, it is a different story. A player with a hand worth a weak no-trump is forced to pass, although he would bid one no-trump if the opening had been at the one-level.

Most experts, but not all, consider that a reopening two no-trump bid is roughly equivalent to the same bid made in the direct seat. It shows a strong no-trump opening treatment, with 2-6-1-4 distribution, and was about to be in trouble. That proved to be the case when the club was cashed and another club was led. West had to win and lead a

Curtains for Fat Old Red

ruddy skin — is embarrassing. Why

Why not? Nothing lasts forever, even the telephone company.

The Pilgrimage of a Japanese Poet

Basio was the youngest son of a samurai who served the lord of Ueno Castle, located between Kyoto and the Ise shrine. When he was 9, he became a page and companion to the lord's eldest son. The two boys studied poetry together and remained friends until the young master

did the previous year so he went to the family home in Iga to honor her. There he observed: "Everything had changed from what it used to be. My brother's hair was white at the temples and his brows were wrinkled. 'We are still alive,' was all he said."

market" — gray-haired retirees and middle-aged, especially women (the railroad offers cut-rate weekday fares if women travel together) — and honeymooners who are lured with excursions to Okinawa and Waikiki.



"I might as well be going to the ends of the earth: There will be hardships enough to make my hair white, but I shall see with my own eyes places about which I have only heard!"

ous photographs at Yosemite and the U.S. Board of Geographic Names voted unanimously to commemorate him by naming the peak currently known as Peak 11,900+ after him. Adams died last April at age 82.

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